

DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting
films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 273

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END
CINEMA
and is full of common sense
Thrills. Do see the Diamond
from the Sky.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers	Tons	From	Adm.	Ton
20th Nov.	Medina	12500	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..
20th Nov.	Calcutta	10000	....	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan
transshipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date	Steamers	Tons	Connecting	Tons
7th Jan.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
15th Dec.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
22nd Dec.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
29th Dec.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
5th Jan.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
12th Jan.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
19th Jan.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
26th Jan.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
2nd Feb.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000
9th Feb.	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamers marked *are through sailings
from London to Australia and will be diverted
ed via Bombay, leaving this port about the
15th November and 25th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date	Steamers	Destination
16th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct
17th Nov.	Linga	Karachi coasting
20th Nov.	Aratona	E. and S. Africa via Port Sudan.
23rd Nov.	Chakra	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast Gulf)

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail
steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Date	Steamers	Tons
1st Dec.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

1st class	2nd class
Rs. 60	Rs. 30

For accommodation and further information
apply to:-

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Co.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Yamaguchi Maru	K. Kudo	17th Nov.	18th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	18th Nov.	19th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	19th Nov.	20th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	20th Nov.	21st Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	21st Nov.	22nd Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	22nd Nov.	23rd Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	23rd Nov.	24th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	24th Nov.	25th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	25th Nov.	26th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	26th Nov.	27th Nov.

For Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISEA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY TO JAPAN
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Kanto Maru	K. Kudo	1st Nov.	18th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	18th Nov.	19th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	19th Nov.	20th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	20th Nov.	21st Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	21st Nov.	22nd Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	22nd Nov.	23rd Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	23rd Nov.	24th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	24th Nov.	25th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	25th Nov.	26th Nov.
Yokohama Maru	M. Taniguchi	26th Nov.	27th Nov.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sekhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave	Leave
City of Paris	A & C	9230	18th Nov.	18th Nov.
City of York	A & C	7834	25th Nov.	25th Nov.

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave	Leave
City of Birmingham	A & C	7498	10th Nov.	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st Class	1st Class	2nd Class	2nd Class
Marseilles	Rs. 55	Rs. 55	Rs. 40	Rs. 40
London via Marseilles	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 45	Rs. 45
London via Liverpool	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 45	Rs. 45
London via Marseilles	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 45	Rs. 45
London via Liverpool	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 45	Rs. 45

Special rates by B. Class steamers on
application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and
dates of sailing subject to alteration or
cancellation without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to over-staying their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer,
provided, it is timed to arrive within the
period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and an experienced
stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric
Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE
OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi
and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard
Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply
to:-

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:-Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:-Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Camp-
bell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI,
BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. RANDAL MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail
on or about 30th November.

FOR MOHAMEDAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail
on or about 10th December.

FOR COLOMBO.

S. S. ANYO MARU, 2,169 tons, will sail
on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,561 tons, will sail on
or about 21st November.

For further particulars apply to:-

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF

S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular inter-
vals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via
Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommoda-
tion. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:-

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 25th
November, 1916.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th
November, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about
5th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:-

Haji Sultanali Shushtari & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East
Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £22,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta, Chittagong, Mombasa,
Bombay, Rangpur, Nairobi,
Madras, Mandalay, Nakuru,
Karachi, Colombo, Kisumu,
Lahore, Kandy, Jinja,
Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Kampala,
Delhi, Aden (Camp), Entebbe,
Cawnpore, Aden (Point), East
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:-
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest
is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no in-
terest is allowed when the sum accrued does
not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches,
in India, China, Africa and Australia, pur-
chased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Re-
mittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and
sale of Government Securities, Stocks and
Shares and receives same for safe custody
realizing interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on ap-
proved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 28,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Antung, Hsiao, Calcutta, Ryojun (Port
Changchun, London, Arthur)
Darien (Dahle), Lyons, San Francisco
Hankow, Peking, Shanghai
Harbin, (Mukden), Sydney
Hongkong, Nagasaki, (Australia)
Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin
Hankow, New York, Tokyo
Kobe, (Cal. U.S.A.), Osaka, Tientsin
Los Angeles, Peking, Tientsin
Liaoyang, Singapore, Tientsin

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000
provided that the amount of half-yearly interest
is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year and shorter periods at terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Burma.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London
E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, an
Basra, Amara.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £235,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
(Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

Emile Franquey, Esq., (Director of the
Societe Generale de Belgique.)

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs.
Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the
Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. Haskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon
and Co.)

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank
Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.

Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate
Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT
THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. PER
ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED**
DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at
rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DE-
POSIT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per
annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtain-
ed on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans
and credits granted on approved security and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business undertaken.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely sup-
ported by the Government of H. H. the Maha-
rja Gaskwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act
III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana
and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from
Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by
special arrangement. No interest which does
not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 1/2
per cent. and for other periods on terms
which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1/2
per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL

BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,
Delhi, J. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala,
Jullundur, Karachi, Kharar, Lahore, City,
Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar
City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sardarha,
Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Scinagar and
Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in-
terest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per
annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12
months and shorter periods at rates of in-
terest which may be ascertained on applica-
tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low
as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 1/2
per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CRED-
ITS. The Bank grants accommodation on
terms to be arranged against approved secu-
rities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-
standing are bought, collected, and discount-
ed.

For other particulars and rules of busi-
ness apply to:-

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

1, 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade
Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Vestments in Government and approved
Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of
Grancy of the Government of India in
tms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit
according to Indian Companies Act.

The perfect Economy in management. The
provision as to Rates Mortality Invest-
igation and Valuation is entrusted to an ex-
perienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the
pensions of subscribers to a monthly pension
of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of
sex or creed. Rates of subscription are
moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in-
the wife predeceased. Twelve months' ac-
cess if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:-

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

HARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Every description of shares and securities
bought and sold at the most favourable
prices. Expert and reliable advice and infor-
mation given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTA-
ON SHEETS" supplied at Rs. 1-12 per
month. Post free. Great facility
orded to morissal customers. All orders
promptly executed and thorough satisfaction
aranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short Period Deposits arranged
in Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved
securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first
class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Telegraphic Address—"SOUND" Bombay

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE"
Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE
ESTABLISHED 1889. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas Lalidas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5641.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—RECRUITS for the "Anglo-Indian Battery," apply to the RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Forces, 119, Esplanade Road, (above Thackers) Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SHORTHAND TYPIST (office experience essential). Pay Rs. 40-60. See CLUBWALLA, 594 Church Gate Street. 5934

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE HINDOO CLERK, preference to shikhandi typist, apply with testimonials, to Mr. Damodar Sonderdas, B. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 5951

WANTED—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITER of any Make for a Commercial Institute in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5929

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR and an experienced MIDWIFE for Sidpur. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5932

WANTED—One large or two small ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in the Fort, Apollo Bunder preferred. Apply to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5933

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the K. K. Anna Oriental Institute. Salary upto Rs. 100 per mensem according to qualifications. Knowledge of Persian or of Avesta and Pehlvi essential. Apply HON. SECRETARIES, Hornby Road, Fort. 5935

WANTED—For Attorneys' Office experienced TYPIST SHORTHAND and ordinary experienced DESPATCHING CLERK. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5942

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" of the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay

WANTED—A reliable and influential AGENT or BROKER in Bombay for sale of flour and other production of the Delhi Flour Mills, (B. Mills) formerly known as "Lathi and Northern India Flour Mills." Offer basis (Monthly production 50,000 Maunds).
Wanted SALE AGENTS on pay or commission in all important towns of India. Apply to—
DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & Co.,
Delhi. 5874.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a Nyayadhishta. Starting salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem.
Candidates should apply with testimonials of their legal and academic qualifications and experience of service stating age.
MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.

WANTED in a Native State in Gujarat a LADY COMPANION for the Rani-sahab and a Governess for three ladies, both having good knowledge of English and of Venerable either Gujarati, Hindi or Bengali. Apply with testimonials before 1st proximo to Box No. 352 stating particulars re qualifications, expected pay, caste, age and whether married. In the case of Lady Companion, preference will be given to one knowing painting and music. 5928

WANTED AT ONCE—
1. A CASHIER, one who has worked in a Bank preferred.
2. An ASSISTANT CASHIER.
3. A BOOK-KEEPER, with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping of either a large Mercantile Firm or a Bank.
4. A competent CORRESPONDENCE-CLERK, knowing good English and Type-writing.
Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms expected to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5900

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D.C. motor about 15 H.P., 400 volts, 500/1100 R.P.M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1053.

ONE BRAND NEW 10.5 K. W. Electric Dynamo of 110 volts combined with steam engine (D.C.) Apply to Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5911.

FOR SALE—A four CYLINDER RICHARD BRASIER, 18-24 h.p., open body seven seater, in perfect order, complete with top for Rs. 3,250 or nearest offer. For inspection and other particulars apply to Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5907.

FOR SALE

LOOK SHARP!—The Grand Raffle of 1916. Sale of tickets closes on 1st December. Drawing fixed for the 15th December, 1916. Apply—
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Keralaya Ayurveda Samajam,
Trichur, Cochin State. 5941

FOR SALE—Semiportable Marshall's BOILER and COMPOUND ENGINE, Automatic Expansion gear, regulated by Governor, Hartnell's Expansion, Governor 50 h.p., Certified pressure 110 lbs. and one half. Laid out in quite new. Apply to B. M. KAPADIA, opposite Police Court, Mazagon. 5899

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI, for retail and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, 10 Bombay Chronicle.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN, suitable for engineering workshop, in British Hotel Lane. Apply MAHOMEDALLY NOORHOY, 206, Abdul Rehman Street. 5908.

MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Bleddia Club, drawing room, 5 bed rooms, verandah, stable, etc. Latest sanitary fittings, &c. Apply WITHIN. 5832.

TO BE LET—OLYMPIA HOUSE, MATHERAN, large accommodations, splendid situation, until end of March. Apply Mrs. KARAKA, No. 17, Marine Lines. 5901

TO BE LET—Some decent and airy flats on the ground and fourth floors of the Raja Bahadur Motilal's Grant Buildings at Lamington Road. Apply to M. A. GER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo. 5820.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT WAR SALE.

SPECIAL VIEW DAY.

THE ARTICLES for sale in the Auction and prizes in the Monster Lucky Bag of which the Official opening takes place on MONDAY, 20th November, as advertised, will be on private view on Sunday, 19th November from 4.30 to 8 p.m. Entrance fee Re. 1. Catalogue at 8 annas each will be available. Season tickets are not applicable to this day which has been arranged by special request. 5944

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 183, Sammut Street, Mandvi, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business concerning the Company that the Chairman may place before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st November to 15th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHAY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1916. 5619

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 183, Sammut Street, Mandvi, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), when the following special Resolution will be proposed:—

That Messrs. Karsondas T. Rawji and Co. be appointed Agents of the Company in place of the present Agents Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhay and Co. for a term of 15 years, and that they shall be paid 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the Company's bills for pressing and ginning with an allowance of Rs. 150 per month to cover office establishment as allowed to the present Agents.
Should the above Resolution be passed as an Extraordinary Resolution by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to the Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHAY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th October, 1916. 5629

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th, 1917. Students who desire to enter the College, should present themselves on that date at 10.30 a.m.

About five scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of Moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.
THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, Bombay, 26th October, 1916. 5734

PUBLIC NOTICES

RE: LOST PROPERTY FOUND.

FOUND A CURRENCY NOTE, those who have lost it should apply to Messrs. J. SHANKERLAL & Co., 82, C. Anand House, Post No. 4, Bombay, with full particulars.
J. SHANKERLAL & Co., 5945

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, KUVIRJI DAMODAR KIRIMJI is no longer in my service and he is not entitled to enter into any dealings on behalf of my firm.
5946
LAXMIDAS G. TEJAL.

NOTICE.

THE B. E. and S. E. MECHANICAL STUDENTS are to meet at the Kasara Power House of the Bombay Supply and Transport Co., Mazgaon, on 16th, at 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 16th November.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poonia, 11th November, 1916. 5927

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 3, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who retire in accordance with Article 109 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th November, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents. 5947
Bqahar, 9th November, 1916.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of November, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business concerning the Company that the Chairman may place before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st November to 15th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHAY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1916. 5619

NOTICE.

BRADBURY AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, for myself and on behalf of Mrs. E. Bradbury, as the proving Executor and Executrix of the late Mr. John Frederick Bradbury and also in my individual capacity have admitted Mr. William Hollinshed Brady, as a partner in the Firm of Mr. E. Bradbury & Co., from the 1st day of November, 1916, and that the business of the said Firm from the date of this Notice will be carried on in the said name of Bradbury & Company in partnership with the Executors of the late Mr. John Frederick Bradbury and the said Mr. William Hollinshed Brady and myself.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1916. 5942

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 16th November 1916, at 3 p.m. (B.T.):—
82. From Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For obtaining a report as to the measures that are being taken by the Municipality to prevent the spread of plague from Poonia, etc., to this City.
83. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to be a member of the Procedure Rules Committee.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 14th November, 1916. 5936

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

AGENTS are to be appointed in every important town in India and in the province of Bengal for the recruitment of skilled and unskilled labour for the Mesopotamia and East African Railways and Marine Engineering Works, Water Transport, Basra. All those who are capable of undertaking the supply of labour and who can guarantee the fulfilment of their Contracts are invited to apply to the undersigned for terms and full particulars.

J. HARBORD,
Superintending Engineer,
Water Transport, Basra, India.
Wadi Bander, Concentration Camp, Basra, 5733

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOST.

ONE CHEQUE on the BANK OF BOMBAY bearing No. E. 13731/c.c., dated the 8th November, 1916, for Rupees Fifty Thousand only, drawn by us in favour of Mr. Sukhanand Shamal or bearer has been LOST. Any one negotiating the same will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) VARDHMAN JETSEY & Co.,
5887
Dubra Gully, Mandvi, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6.0 p.m. (S.T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JANUBAI, daughter of ANTOINE PASCOAL, KINY and widow of Pascoal Mignotta has contracted to sell to the Purchasers, who are our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise however are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof of failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRST—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras freehold tenure redeemed containing by admeasurement about 325 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mingut Mandly Parel in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector's New No. E. 212023 and New Survey No. 5-6/3009 and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Joao Doming King and now of the purchaser, on the South by the property formerly of D. D. Kiny and now of the purchaser, on the East by the property formerly of F. J. Kiny and now of the purchaser, and on the West by the property formerly of F. J. Kiny and now of the purchaser.

SECOND—That piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold tenure redeemed containing by admeasurement about 589 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mingut Mandly Parel in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector's New No. E. 212023 and New Survey No. 5-6/3009 and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Joao Doming King and now of the purchaser, on the South by the property formerly of D. D. Kiny and now of the purchaser, on the East by the property formerly of Moroba Bhivji and now of the purchaser.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1916.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
595.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai SERIN-BAI JAMSHEDJI PESIKAKA, widow an administratrix of the estate of JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI PESIKAKA, deceased, an ESTATEE DINSHAW PUNTHAKI, administrator of the estate of MEHERJI PESTONJEE PUNTHAKI, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the property by way of mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 12, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

That piece or parcel of leasehold land or round together with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon, situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, within this Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Love Lane aforesaid and partly formerly by the land in the occupation of the trustees of the Bony Scottish Education Society and now in a occupation of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South partly by the property in the occupation of the Ardor Cawaji Patel, bearing New Survey No. 3037 and partly by the property formerly belonging to Mr. Kharsheji Maneckji and now belonging to Messrs. Little and Co., bearing New Survey No. 1A/3674, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West partly by the premises of the resharwar Tenure bearing New Survey No. 3674 and partly by Hansraj Lane and whisaid premises hereby demised are now in a occupation of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and are assessed by the Collector Bombay under Old Nos. 37, 52, New Nos. 263 and 16287, Old Survey No. 661 and 660, Survey No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665,



THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH.

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fog or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & CO.
GRAVOUR MARKET BOMBAY.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:
D. C. COMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.
48, Custom House Road,
Fort—BOMBAY.

All kinds of

MARBLE

AND **TILES**

MERCHANTS

and

CONTRACTORS.

Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

G. W. M. Reynolds' Works.

BIG TYPE EDITION

MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

Complete set of 12 vols. printed in bold type and on superior glazed paper. Original Price Rs. 23. Now reduced to Rs. 6 vols. at a time Rs. 3-12. Single volume As. 12.

The Mysteries of the Court of London. 17 Vols. 10 0 0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter. 4 3 0 0
Faust, A Romance. 1 8 0 0
The Soldier's Wife. 1 4 0 0
Mary Stuart. 1 4 0 0
Robert Macaire (or the French Bandit in London). 1 0 0 0
Empress Eugenie's Boudoir in 3 Vols. 2 0 0 0
Agnes or Beauty & Pleasure. 2 0 0 0
Seamstress. 1 0 0 0
For copies apply to—
THE SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 167. (C.) Madras. E.

PEPS

the real breatheable tablets, make the throat, chest, and lungs cold-resisting. When a nasty cold or a coughing bout foretells the revival of your old bronchial trouble, the best thing to do is to take Peps at once to strengthen and

PROTECT

the chest. When a Peps tablet is taken from its preserving silver wrapper and allowed to dissolve in the mouth, it gives off powerful medicinal and germicidal fumes that immediately circulate with the breath through all the air-passages, and destroy any germs that have got into

YOUR

nostrils and throat. At the same time the sore, inflamed membrane is soothed, healed, and protected, phlegm is released from the bronchials, breathing is made easy, and that distressing cough and throat soreness disappear.

By this direct treatment Peps keep trouble off the

CHEST

and lungs, and the worst weather can be faced without fear of evil consequences. It is the safest plan to always have a few Peps handy to arrest a cold, and prevent it reaching the lungs or starting bronchitis and chest weakness.

Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors of 1 Rupee a bottle. Post free for Rs. 2 direct from The Peps Co., 5, Colindale Avenue, CALCUTTA, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., BOMBAY.

Peps

RING WORM

That Nasty Disease!

Cured safely by Dr. Burman's RING WORM OINTMENT. A sure and certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ring Worm, Tetter, Acne, Pimples, Ivy poisoning and all kinds of skin troubles. All irritation stopped instantly after the first application. This is a tried medicine of proved success and can be used without the least hesitation. The medicine does not spoil the clothes and is quite harmless as it does not contain poisonous substances.

Price onnas 4 per phial, Packing & Postage 1 to 6, 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN.

5, Tarachand Dutt Street,

CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address—"Champhor"

Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,

122, Princess Street, Fida Building,

BOMBAY.

Chills and Influenza

Influenza, or a neglected cold, saps vitality and opens the way for bronchitis, pneumonia, chronic cough, inflammation of the lungs or even consumption.

Influenza or even the worst cold cannot persist if you take SCOTT'S Emulsion the moment feverishness disappears. It checks development, relieves and removes the inflammation of the mucous membrane and builds up the weakened system to resist dangerous after-effects. Insist on

SCOTT'S Emulsion

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVER-GOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.
Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 10,800
" Sales on spec. & for exp. .. 1,000
" Imports .. 10,000
Mid-American .. 11,400
Egyptian F. & F. .. 10,800
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. 19.55
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. 19.4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.
Total Imports .. 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.
Months.
November .. 11.34
Nov.-Dec. .. 11.32
Dec.-Jan. .. 11.30
Jan.-Feb. .. 11.28
Feb.-Mar. .. 11.26
Mar.-Apr. .. 11.24
Apr.-May .. 11.22
May-June .. 11.20
June-July .. 11.18
July-Aug. .. 11.16
Aug.-Sept. .. 11.14
Sept.-Oct. .. 11.12
Oct.-Nov. .. 11.10
Nov.-Dec. .. 11.08
Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.
To-day's closing price.
November .. 11.34
Nov.-Dec. .. 11.32
Dec.-Jan. .. 11.30
Jan.-Feb. .. 11.28
Feb.-Mar. .. 11.26
Mar.-Apr. .. 11.24
Apr.-May .. 11.22
May-June .. 11.20
June-July .. 11.18
July-Aug. .. 11.16
Aug.-Sept. .. 11.14
Sept.-Oct. .. 11.12
Oct.-Nov. .. 11.10
Nov.-Dec. .. 11.08

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15th.
To-day's price.
January .. 11.00-48
March .. 11.00-48
May .. 11.00-48

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 15th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 37,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain .. 14,000
On passage to Continent .. 14,000
Futures at New York January .. 19.38-43
" March .. 19.38-43
Spot Cotton at New York .. 19.30-40
" Orleans .. 19.30-40
Futures at New Orleans January .. 19.38-43
" March .. 19.38-43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 47.50
Silver Commercial Bars .. 712

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 15th.
Bar Silver Spot .. 84 3/8
Cheque on India .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin .. 100
Bullion on Manchuria .. 100
Bullion on Korea .. 100
Bullion on Japan .. 100
Bullion on China .. 100
Bullion on India .. 100
Bullion on Ceylon .. 100
Bullion on Hongkong .. 100
Bullion on Shanghai .. 100
Bullion on Canton .. 100
Bullion on Hankow .. 100
Bullion on Tientsin .. 100
Bullion on Peking .. 100
Bullion on Harbin

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.**TO-DAY.**

Parsi: 6th of Khordad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 18th of Moharrum, 1333.
Hindu: 5th of Kartik Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.; Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter Nov. 18.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manila and Hongkong via Negapatnam will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) Mr. "Manhattan" at 8.30 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

English mail steamer Caledonia due at 5 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) "Tina" at 9.30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

Great War Auction Sale of Cotton, Merchants' Association Rooms, Colaba, 9.45 a.m.
Senate Meeting of the University of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 5.45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) "Tina" at 9.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandmann Opera Co. (1917) "Tina" at 9.30 p.m.
DAILY.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6.30 and Bandmann Opera at 8.30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8.45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6.45 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6.45, 8.30 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Nov. 15.

Wednesday 15th: Plain clothes parade on the Oval. Troop drill and signalling 3.30 p.m.
Cubs Signalling.

Saturday 17th: Uniform parade on Oval at 4.30 p.m.
Scout Games. Scouts hats to be worn.

By Order,

A. G. FOX,

A/S.M. in charge 1st Troop Bombay Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir J. J. P. O'Donnell, B. C. S. I., at 10 a.m.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 18th November 1916, Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Corporal D. Meldrum.

Riding School: Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and Remounts at 7.15 a.m.

Squadron Parade: The Squadron will parade to-morrow Thursday the 16th instant. Recruits and Remounts will be at the parade. Drill order, Khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Embarkation: To-morrow Thursday the 16th instant B. Troop, 1 Sergeant and 6 men, 7 a.m. Jetty End, Alexandra Dock.

Leave: The undersigned N. C. Officer is granted leave from Bombay to the 15th instant. Acting Adj. Bombay Light Horse.

Acting Adj. Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play a selection of music under the direction of Mr. H. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the above Society will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Society, Kavarna Mansions, Princess Street.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Mooltan which left London on the 27th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said on Monday, the 13th instant.

ZOROASTRIAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Zoroastrian Building Society Limited will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Society, Kavarna Mansions, Princess Street.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. Kasato Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and one death from plague on Monday, Khetwadi, Kamatipura and Tharua reporting one attack each and Byulla one death. The total mortality from all causes was 63 against 61 on the corresponding day of last year and 56 on that of 1914.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Bahar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bandarabas, Mohamerah and Busra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7.30 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presided. The discussion on the Adminis-

tration Report was postponed by the Board and some routine business was transacted.

PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GREAT WAR SALE.

Special arrangements have been made for Purdah ladies to draw their tickets for the Lucky Bag and view the prizes for the Lucky Bag between 11 a.m. and 1 on Tuesday next, the 21st inst. No prizes, however, will be allowed to be taken away between these hours.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE.

For the benefit of students and those interested in the French language, the Cercle Litteraire has organized a series of lectures in French this term to be given by Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A. (Cantab), the first of which will be delivered in the rooms of the Cercle this evening at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Origin of the French Language."

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

Shanker Garba, a Hindu boy, aged about four years, was playing on the verandah of the first floor of a building at Girgaon Road where he resided with his parents, when he fell through a gap in the railing on to the pavement below, a height of twelve feet. He was removed in an unconscious condition to the G. T. Hospital where, shortly after admission, he succumbed to his injuries.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A first aid class was organized by the above Association at their premises in Princess Street in September last and students were examined by Dr. K. B. Shroff, on the 11th and 12th instants and the following were declared successful: Miss Norah White, Miss Sherrin P. Billimoria, Miss D. M. Priestley, Mr. S. P. Savor, Mr. T. M. Shridhar, Mr. Kermali Fazal, and Mr. S. V. Gupta.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASS.

A free Matriculation class to be conducted under the auspices of the Students' Circle will be opened on the 18th inst. The class will be held every Saturday and Sunday between 2.30 and 5 p.m. (S.T.). The following gentlemen have kindly consented to render honorary services for the class: Prof. N. M. Gidwani, and Mr. N. Y. Kashalkar for English, Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. B. V. Mulay for French and Sanskrit respectively, Prof. R. D. Karve and Messrs. R. D. Kothare and R. N. Pillay for Mathematics.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. Glynn Messent, residing at Love Lane, reports that his bungalow was entered into some time during Monday night and small articles of the collective value of Rs. 1,115 stolen.
Sheikh Abdul Nabibux, a peon in the B. S. N. Company, residing at Kamatipura, reports that his room was broken into, and ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 941, carried away.

A FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a party of about 100 boys consisting of 34 students from Tareo Night School, 37 from Chikilwadi Night School and 26 from Petit Mill New Compound Night School was taken to Andheri on Sunday on a Fresh Air Excursion. The boys, who returned about 11 a.m. when dinner was served, from 12 in the noon till 3.30 in the evening the boys played different games as Khokho and Atya Patya. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who has promised to pay the expenses of this excursion paid a large sum of Rs. 250 towards the party. The party returned to Bombay the same evening.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

So long as the cinema detective story is a prime favourite,—and that will be exactly as long as one human being takes an interest in the doings of another,—so long will Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, with his redoubtable Sherlock Holmes, receive a warm welcome. "The Valley of Fear" to be shown at the New Alexandra Cinema from Saturday next, will, if such a thing were possible, greatly enhance Conan Doyle's reputation. To tell a good story and to tell it well is the primary object of the film producer as well as of the novelist and the dramatist of the ordinary stage. "The Valley of Fear" has been adapted to the screen by the British firm of the Samuelson Film Company. Although "The Valley of Fear" deals primarily with crime and its detection in the Sherlock Holmes' manner, it would be unfair to class the play simply as a detective story. Added to the threads of a deeply involved story of crime are the strands of as delightful a romance as ever graced the screen of a cinema. Each reel ends upon a high note of dramatic tension, each carries the story on one more step towards its perfect climax.

A TOMMY'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would like you to spare a few lines in your most valuable paper as I feel I am justified in making this complaint. I am a gunner at present attached to another Battery since last May at —. My two years service was completed last July; therefore I made an application for my proprietary pay which amounts to 6d. per diem. This 6d. per diem would be very handy for me at present as I have to find my own kit having lost my first issue at the Battle for Kut. All that has been given me by the Supreme Authorities of the Indian Army is one pair of boots, 1 suit of drill, 3 pairs of socks, 3 shirts and one helmet. These were all my worldly possessions until I was sent away a few days ago together and improve my kit out of my own pocket. What I want to know is when is the Army going to repay me for this? They tell you you are under peace-time conditions and laws, yet they refuse to pay you your kit allowance, for the up-keep of kit. What chance has the poor Tommy who leaves one half of his pay to a peace-time sister, when such things as these are allowed to exist? We know that several branches of the Army are in a very degraded position, but this one deserves as much investigation as any. Kindly oblige by publishing this letter in your daily.—Yours, etc.,

COCKNEY.

Mr. Kenneth Saunders, who has done excellent work in France and other centres in connection with the Y. M. C. A. arrived in Rangoon yesterday morning by the Bengalee to raise funds for prosecuting the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Mesopotamia and East Africa.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.**ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF A MINOR GIRL.****ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.**

At Mazagon, the case was disposed of by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate in which one Ramkumar P. B. Dayal was charged with having attempted to dispose of one Chandrabai, a minor girl, for an illegal purpose.

The prosecution stated that the girl who lived at Kazipur with her husband was known to the accused and that she disappeared from home on the 1st November when her husband had gone to Chiplun. The accused then disposed of the girl the next day to one Chembabai, a woman residing at Kamatipura for Rs. 40.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL DEALING IN COCAINE.**OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.**

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector Talwalkar charged Abdul Raiman Gulam Hussain, a dealer in illicit cocaine with possessing one grain and selling half a grain of cocaine at Ghas Bunder on the 13th inst.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' and one month's rigorous imprisonment on charges as he had many previous convictions.

OPIMUM PROSECUTION.**SECOND ACCUSED FINED RS. 5.**

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Gole charged a firman Abdul Sawat Ahmed Ali and a baker Khimai Bakri with possessing about 2 lbs. of charas without a license. The first accused was discharged, and the second was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

DISOBEYING ORDER OF DOCKMASTER.**TINDALS FINED.**

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Narayan Ramchandra, a tailor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a piece of longcloth and also of silk which had been given to him for making up frocks by one Vithal Laxman, and which the accused pledged with a Marwari. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment as he had a similar previous conviction.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Narayan Ramchandra, a tailor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a piece of longcloth and also of silk which had been given to him for making up frocks by one Vithal Laxman, and which the accused pledged with a Marwari. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment as he had a similar previous conviction.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sgt. Lewis charged a motor-cyclist without a license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sgt. Lewis charged Gauram Bhikaji, driver of motor-car No. 4140 with driving in a rash and negligent manner. It was stated that on the night of the 13th inst. the accused drove his car near Charni Road rashly and tried to pass other cars, which nearly resulted in a collision. When the accused was asked to stop he drove away at a speed of 20 to 25 miles per hour. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was fined Rs. 45 on both the charges.

Gasper Denello was then charged with driving his motor with excess number of passengers on the night of 20th October. He was fined Rs. 3.

G. H. Vach, was charged before the same Magistrate with driving his car on the 22nd October, 1916 without a rear light. He was fined Rs. 3.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TAXI-CAB.

Taxi-cab No. 3728 was being driven along Hornby Road on Monday night by one Feroz Adeshir Irani when Bonamji Phaji Kapadia, aged 42, stepped off the pavement in front of the establishment of Messrs Phillips and Company, and walked right in front of the car. Bonamji was knocked down and he sustained a few small wounds on the head. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital and detained for observation as he complained of pain in his back.

VICTORIA-MOTOR COLLISION.

Mr. F. Muir of Little Gibbs Road reports that about 11.15 p.m. on the 12th inst. he was driving home in his car along Ghas Road when his car struck the rear wheel of a Victoria No. 2187 which was standing near the Hanging Gardens under the shadow of a tree, and without lights. The impact caused the horse to fall, breaking the shafts, and the rear front mud guard of the car was damaged. Mr. Muir's car sustained no damage and he gave every possible assistance in getting the horse up, which was not hurt.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their instruments.

The reading of the Standard Barometre in the Colaba Observatory corrected for flex error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th November 1916 was 30.221 lbs. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometres of ships the reading of the ship's barometre has to be increased or decreased by .001 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the air at the barometre is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .001 inch. For correcting the ship's barometre either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometre above the tide level in the stream 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometre reading should be increased by 10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to be compared with the Observatory barometre reading given.

(Continued from column 4.)

sions who are not even residents of a locality. The Commissioner must use his absolute discretion which he is empowered to do by the law.

In Calcutta such theatres are allowed to be erected in any locality, so also in London and in all the principal towns of Europe.

Yours, etc.,

A LAWYER.

Bombay, 13th Nov., 1916.

CINEMATOGRAPHS AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.
Sir,—In your issue of the 10th inst. in the "Cases of the Day" column, while commenting on cinematographs and restaurants, you state that the Commissioner of Police seems to have ignored the attitude of the inhabitants of the locality in a case which has been brought to your notice.

I write this with some authority because I have been consulted by several people for petitioning the Police Commissioner for sites for cinema shows and I myself have had to approach the Commissioner of Police on various occasions for different clients in the cinema business and have been refused permission summarily, at least three.

When you say in the paragraph, under heading "Proposed new theatre at Girgaon" that the late Police Commissioner refused sanction for the erection of a theatre in Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas' grounds, you are wrong because no application was made to the late Police Commissioner at all. It is true that in August last the present Commissioner of Police refused permission on two different occasions to the erection of a cinema theatre in Lamington Road, but the permission asked for was for a different site from the one which is at present being advertised. As a matter of fact, to my knowledge, Mr. Vincent refuses permission when he has any prima facie objections to any site, either from a police point of view or from any other point of view. In such cases he does not even allow any advertisements to be given. In cases where he doesn't have any prima facie objection to a site, he allows advertisements to be given as required by the rules which control and regulate places of amusement, in the city of Bombay; he then receives and considers complaints and either refuses a license or grants it, according as he considers the complaints reasonable or otherwise.

I know personally that one gentleman who has been trying to obtain a license for the last two years, and he only succeeded in getting one last month for a site at the junction of the top of Lamington Road with Poras Road. He was actually refused permission on five or six different occasions, and when he at last succeeded in getting a license last month, I can personally vouch that the site selected is a most suitable one and could not possibly be reasonably objected to by any sensible person. I further know that before granting the license the Commissioner went into a most exhaustive enquiry into the site on several occasions personally with his deputies and then granted the license. I am aware that the Commissioner has refused a license on seven different occasions, viz., with regard to two sites on Lamington Road, one on Sandhurst Road, one opposite Mr. Dadsett's house in Charni Road, one opposite the Portuguese Church (Trinity), one near the Railway Hotel, and one site near the Dhoobi Tiao Tank.

Now with regard to the proposed theatre in Sir Mangaldas' grounds, you could not be aware that the site, for which license is asked for, is so situated that on all sides of the site, including the opposite side of the road, there are premises belonging to Sir Mangaldas' estate. The proposed theatre is to be about 80 feet from Lamington Road, which road itself is 60 feet wide. The conditions under which the license will be granted in the compound, the show itself will not be worked by an engine, and there will be no noise as the whole thing will be worked by electricity. The compound will be used for the people waiting to go inside the theatre so that there will be no crowd and no disturbance in the street.

As regards the lights, the police regulations require the lights in the compound to be put out when the last performance begins, for which the latest hour is 10.30 p.m. Besides the compound being one of the widest roads in Bombay, it has no tram lines at all, and when I can assure you for personal visits that the number of carriages and motor cars that have been found at any place like the Imperial Cinema on different nights ranges between six and fifteen at the very outside, you can readily understand that that cannot possibly be a nuisance to anybody. It is also quite clear that when a performance is over, the whole place is entirely cleared of all carriages, cars, etc., in 3 or 4 minutes.

The people who send in complaints on reading the advertisements for proposed sites for cinema shows often argue that a body like the Bombay Improvement Trust refuses to continue cinema theatres on any of its sites, but they do not seem to know that these plots have always been intended by the Improvement Trust to be utilized for residential purposes, and they are leased out for certain periods with the express condition that they would later on be used for residential purposes and as they are now required for such purposes, the Improvement Trust refuses to renew their leases excepting for residential purposes. The objection to bright lights in the compound cannot stand for a moment when all the lights in the compound are put out at 10.30 p.m. at the latest. Some people say that in the neighborhood of a cinema show many tea shops and restaurants will spring up, but those have to be licensed by the Commissioner of Police, and I have not the slightest doubt that the police will take great care before granting any such licenses. There are however none of these tea shops in fact near any present or past cinema shows.

Some people contend that loafers and vagabonds crowd outside a cinema theatre on the road. This is an absurd contention; if there were a band in the compound some people might be attracted by it, but in the new proposed site there will be no band in the compound and there are always policemen outside places of amusement who could look after the people on the road.

Under no circumstances should anyone erecting a theatre, must advertise his intention in the papers before applying in writing to the Commissioner, therefore under the rules printed by Government, advertisements have to appear and I do not see how the Commissioner can be blamed for others carrying out the rules of Government. The only circumstances under which the Commissioner can refuse any license for the keeping of a cinema theatre are when such a place appears to him to be likely to cause obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passers-by in the vicinity of such premises.

Which of these could possibly arise in a case of the kind of the theatre proposed to be erected in Sir Mangaldas' estate? Further the Commissioner of Police has power to cancel or suspend at any time under rule 27 any license granted, so that there is no danger of a nuisance continuing if it does really prove to be a nuisance after trial.

You admit in your notes that cinematographs are recognised all over the world as a popular means of amusement and instruction, especially for the large majority of poor people; if so it is the duty of the public to raise no unfounded and unnecessary objections to such places of amusement; they should rather encourage them. My experience is otherwise and I find the public as a rule unreasonable in their attitude and even the police very backward in granting licenses. The police pay too much attention to objections raised merely for the sake of raising objections or on purely personal and selfish grounds, and I feel very sorry that you should have added your voice in this case without first seeing the plan of the proposed theatre or consulting the authorities.

The present Commissioner of Police is as easily, if not more easily, approached than any other officer of Government, and he always gives a most prompt and sympathetic hearing to any reasonable suggestion or complaint, but when it comes to objections, which come from purely interested and personal motives and in some cases from per-

(Continued in column 3.)

The

Passport to Pleasure.

Get one of these Tickets and Enjoy Yourself.



It admits you to the Great War Sale and Fete, to be held next week at the Town Hall and in the Grounds adjoining also to Elphinstone Circle Gardens. It is a Passport to Pleasure, Profit and Mirth.

SEASON TICKETS admitting bearer to all parts for the whole Period, Rs. 3. DAILY TICKETS of Admission to the Auction Sale and Lucky Bag, Annas 8. Daily Tickets to the Fete only, Re. 1.

To be obtained at the entrances on the opening day.

Bombay's Patriotic Carnival

Commences next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AWARDED 3 GOLD MEDALS.



A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice

IS

A CUP OF
PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

COFFEE
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY
TO BE HAD OF
All respectable Dealers
AND AT

PEARSE & Co. ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY.

DRINK THE BEST

The Old Lamp Brand

CLUB BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

This Whisky is very old and makes a splendid peg, and at its price there is no better value in the market. The flavour is excellent, the quality is good, and the price will suit all.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers, and at all Refreshment Rooms and Bars.

COMMERCIAL FIAT VEHICLES.

THE USER

TESTIMONIES:

The Lotus are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTY THOUSAND ODD MILES practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the BEST LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

We have other makes of Cars here now, but the results are just the same FIATS FIRST EVERY TIME.

After Severe Work

On Indifferent Roads.

Early deliveries of 1½ & 3½ Ton Vehicles.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.

Mazagon Road, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Copper-Smiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: Works Telephone

WOLID, Bombay. No. 2154

Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

BANAJI BROTHERS

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

CUMBALLA HILL.

Fine Brass Batten-Holders 11/. Brass Holders 6/. Switches 12, a doz.

Brady's Lead-cover, Tropical and Flexible Wire any length.

Teak and Black Wood Smoothing Planes and Jack Planes, Folding Ladders at reasonable rates.

Wiring installation on favourable terms.

PATANKAR'S

TONIC SYRUP

Improves appetite and increases body weight.

Re. 1 a Bottle.

PATANKAR MAYDEO & CO.,

GIRGAON ROAD, BOMBAY.

A DROP OF

BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR

Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents.

ORDER TO-DAY FROM

BIKSON & Co.

BAZAR GATE, BOMBAY.

NICHOLSON

DENTIST

(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)

OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,

41, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

For Engineers, Builders

and Contractors.

RED

Anti-Corrosive Paint

of Genuine British Manufacture

for Bridges, Girders and

exposed Iron and Steel Structures.

CHEAPER THAN RED LEAD.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

Baria Building, Pydownie, BOMBAY.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and

successfully represented by

NAGINDAS

AND

MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Ino. C. A.

INCOME TAX

SPECIALISTS.

21, CHURCH GATE STREET,

Telephone 2160.

GEMS AND JEWELLERY.

We have pleasure in informing the public that we hold a very large and valuable stock of SPECIMEN GEMS unset BRILLIANTS, EMERALDS and RUBIES of varying value and JEWELLERY both of Indian and Parisian workmanship. We are offering the same at prices that defy competition. Unique opportunity for merchants as well as princes and private buyers. Inspection at our office during the usual office hours is cordially invited. Special attention to ladies between 4-50 and 5-30 p.m.

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,

85, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The "Thana" in London	6
Trial by Jury	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Cinematographs and the Public	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Paper Currency Reserve	8
General Brussloff	8
Serbian Advance	10
Bismark's Germany	8
Germany's War	8
Casualty Lists	8
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 15th November, 1916.

THE "THANA" IN LONDON:

Reuter's cable stating that Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Mr. T. W. Arnold "as Educational Adviser for Indian Students" in succession to Mr. Mallett is inaccurate in detail. Mr. Arnold's post was already that of "Educational Adviser for Indian Students," Mr. Mallett being the Secretary for Indian Students. These subtleties will probably be lost upon the uninitiated. Mr. Arnold's headquarters were at 21, Cromwell Road,—familiarily known among Indian students all over the United Kingdom as the "Thana",—whilst Mr. Mallett was ensconced at the India Office. Mr. Mallett is said to be "retiring at his own request at the end of the year" and in so far as Mr. Arnold secures his release from the "Thana" he is to be congratulated. We have always had a measure of sympathy for Mr. Arnold. It was an unkind fate that forced a man with the instincts and tastes of a student and scholar to bureaucratic servitude. The author of the "Preaching of Islam" was not cast in the administrative mould: a circumstance very much in his favour, as not a few students testify to his personal kindness and willingness to help. On the other hand, a "Thana" in London could not be run smoothly on those terms. As a result Mr. Arnold's position has been peculiarly difficult and invidious. Not strong enough to be master in his own household, he was, none the less, able to befriend many young Indians. The institution, however, of which he was the head has been increasingly discredited. We believe it to be the simple truth that nothing short of the abolition, or, in the alternative, the most drastic and complete overhauling, of 21, Cromwell Road will do, if the Indian Students Department is to recover its proper measure of usefulness and respectability.

What, then, are the abuses and irregularities with which it is widely credited? In the first place, a point which Mr. Mallett skilfully evaded in his laborious annual reports must be publicly, authoritatively and finally cleared up. Has 21, Cromwell Road anything to do with the espionage of Indian students or has it not? We have our own opinions as to the advisability of political surveillance of young Indians in England; but if the authorities feel that that kind of work is called for let it be done by appropriate organisations. There is Scotland Yard. But to let the impression remain unchallenged and uncorrected that what is proclaimed ostensibly as a home and social centre for Indian students is also a C.I.D. bureau is mere criminal stupidity. The first step towards reform must be to have that general, wide-spread suspicion dispelled once for all; or, if the evil does exist to eradicate it in a straight

forward and bona-fide manner. It is not for nothing that an institution is nicknamed "Thana" among hundreds of students. In the second place, as an essential condition of the reorganisation of 21, Cromwell Road we would strongly suggest that various semi-official associations that are sheltering under its roof should be made to quit. Students, like other human beings, want to know where they stand. One can deal with an official or a non-official institution. But 21, Cromwell Road has a composite character. Societies whose whole *raison d'être* at their establishment was that they should be non-official bodies, free from the least political taint, dedicated to the promotion of social amenities, have cheerfully become an annexe to the official bureau. Perhaps we pay them a compliment in assuming on their part a conscious initiative. About the time they were formally officialised they were, we imagine, in a state of coma. This does not mean that they were not financially stable, but that they had diverged far from their original aims and activities. Under official auspices new and various vices have crept into them: their position is anomalous and untenable: either they should merge themselves and their identity into the official department under whose roof they exist, or assert their independence,—they have got more than adequate funds for the purpose,—and assume their original character and functions. But even that proposition is beset with difficulties. A clear course of conduct presupposes some one able to do it. These institutions, we believe, are in a state of parasitical paralysis. A vested interest has grown around them. Orgies of social climbing and petty intrigue are reported to comprise their normal activity. We are aware of employing somewhat unequivocal language but we think it is time that what is known and said privately should be put on public record.

We have always freely acknowledged that Mr. Arnold's Department has done, and was capable of doing, a certain amount of good: it was the uncertain amount of harm of which it had been, and was, simultaneously capable that made the mischief. Lately, 21, Cromwell Road, in its dual manifestation of an official and a non-official institution, has been given over to a game for which we believe the underlings rather than the higher authorities to be responsible. We think the Indian public no less than the Government, should be apprised of it. Subsidised to the tune of £6,000 a year of Indian money, the attitude which characterizes the personnel of the place is frankly hostile to all truly non-official activity among Indians in England. The device pursued is simple and systematic. Given any Indian Society, be its object social, political or educational, (and there are several such now in England), the enterprising individuals who run,—and over-run,—the "Thana" first seek to thrust themselves into it, with a view to securing eventual control. One would think they might be content with the variegated texture of their domicile, but nothing less, apparently, than the reduction of Cromwell House into a mosaic would meet their wishes. If their amiable aspiration is resisted, then the furies are let loose upon the offending body. A non-official Indian Society in London, be its aim what it may, must either be absorbed into the orbit of 21, Cromwell Road or be crushed. The whole thing would be ridiculous if it were not contemptible. Indian money in the past has been put to some curious uses, but this will take a lot of beating. The scandal must be put an end to. It is the denizens of Cromwell Road be ased by their superiors to confine their energies to their habitat, and not seek to interfere with the larger movement of Indian life beyond.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Associated Press telegram regarding the proceedings of the U. S. Legislative Council stated that Mr. Syed Wazir Hussan's resolution on the extension of the jury system in sessions trials to nine more districts was carried, did it state the whole truth about the fate of the resolution. From the detailed account of the proceedings appearing in the Allahabad Press, it appears that the resolution was stoutly opposed by Government and, on a division being asked for, was carried by a bare majority of one,—a most remarkable result in view of the fact that this is the first time we believe, in the history of reformed Corcorals that the Government of the United Provinces have been defeated. Mr. Wazir Hussan's resolution was a very modest one. He asked that under section 269 of the Criminal Procedure Code the trial of certain specified offences before the courts of sessions should be by jury in the districts of Agra, Meerut, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Aligh

and Moradabad in addition to the three districts of Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow where the system exists. The fact that only in three districts has this right to trial by jury,—a right which is the basis of the British system of judicial administration,—been conceded and that as many as nine of such important districts as those of Agra, Cawnpore, and Moradabad have been denied it, in spite of the great progress in education and public spirit which the people have made, is inexplicable, except as a melancholy irony whose manifestations are many and various in this country in fields other than those of judicial administration. In fact as Mr. Wazir Hussan pointed out the principle of trial by jury was conceded long before the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code. For obviously the system of judicial administration of England could not well be introduced at least in theory in this country minus its strongest elements, without making it seem a mockery.

Mr. Wazir Hussan's resolution was, therefore, a very modest one, as will be seen from the fact that another member moved an amendment to it asking for the extension of the jury system to all sessions trials in the province. Hence it is the more surprising that this request for a right long overdue should have been opposed on behalf of the Government, and in a speech which Mr. Chintamani rightly described as an irreconcilable one. More than its irreconcilable character, what strikes us is its fatuity. How else could one characterize the statement made by Mr. O'Donnell, the Judicial Secretary, that "the system of trial by jury was not part of the established machinery of administration of justice in this country" and that it was "an exceptional procedure which the local Government had power to introduce in particular areas." After this display of ignorance of the history of the introduction of the British system of judicial administration and of actual existing law, it is not surprising that this exponent of the views of the Executive bureaucracy went on to say that this power of local Government was "sparingly" exercised,—as if trial by a jury were the imposition of a restriction on the liberty of the subject. Again, as though, by way of excuse the Judicial Secretary informed the Council that a body of High Court and Sessions Judges strongly condemned the system, "in its character is concerned. For there are judicial officers in plenty,—fortunately they are not in a majority,—in the country who seem to think that Indian conditions are suited to the introduction of all the less beneficial elements of British judicial system and not of all the better. But, as Mr. Chintamani pointed out, the Judicial Secretary was unfair to the Council,—and to the public,—in quoting extracts from opinions which to the best of my opinion have not been placed before the public." It is unnecessary to add,—though this is the most relevant fact,—that the Judicial Secretary conveniently refrained from quoting extracts of opinions as strongly favourable to the extension of the system of trial by jury.

Notes of the Day.

Journalism—High and Low.

We commented yesterday on the amazing suggestion of the "Madras Mail" that politicians whose opinions are obnoxious to the faction which it represents and whose activities cannot be restrained by the law should be in its own expressive phrase "broken" once and for all by arbitrary executive action. The law, in fact, according to this elegant authority is to be superseded and the Government is to obey the bidding inspired by the mob instincts of the handful of rowdies whose mischief this journal has become. It is melancholy to witness the degeneration of a paper with great traditions into a mere organ of vulgar prejudice and passion. A refreshing contrast is provided by the dignified and generous attitude of another journal with great traditions which we are gratified to know are still worthily maintained. "The Times of India" which, as we mentioned the other day, published some strongly-worded strictures on Mr. Tilak based on the magistrate's judgment, has now, in view of the judgment of the High Court, handsomely and without reservation withdrawn the deductions which it drew from the decision of the lower court and expressed its regret for having made them. That is an honourable example which will stand for all time as a monument to the credit of British journalism in this country in its highest ranks,—an example which we wish we could hope would be followed in other quarters.

Portugal's Aid.

The announcement made by the Portuguese Premier in the Chamber that Por-

tuguese contingents are about to leave to fight on the battlefields of Europe, constitutes a welcome commentary on the statement made by Mr. Samuel at the Guildhall banquet that the "Allies form the greatest league recorded in history, ten states comprising 760 millions of people, half of the whole of mankind." Portugal has been an ancient ally of Britain and her indirect support of the cause of the Allies during the war has been invaluable. And there is no doubt that the Portuguese soldiers who will now fight shoulder to shoulder with their British and French comrades will reflect on their country a not inappreciable part of the glory of having enforced peace, punished aggression and maintained law among nations.

China's Pathetic Hope.

The new Foreign Minister of China is reported to have defined the foreign policy of his country as enmity towards none and friendship towards all. This insistence on what according to ordinary diplomatic standards would perhaps be regarded as an attitude of perfection, is not without a melancholy importance. During the last few years, the country has been faced with the ever-present problem of internal disorder and fears of external attempts at undermining her status as an independent and self-respecting country. Her problem is, therefore, greater than that of merely restoring her house to order. She needs more than anything else to be relieved of the haunting fear of being one day made to barter her political independence to the European Powers who hold the key of her finances. China is, thus, the last country to dream of active enmity towards any of the other countries. Her only hope lies in her efforts to win their active and sincere sympathy.

Psychological Phenomena.

Headlines in an evening contemporary:

"WOUNDED HUMS."

"THEIR UN-BRITISH MENTALITY."

Here there seems to be a little confusion induced by the stress of war. What is the point of blaming the Huns in large type, especially when they are wounded, for their "un-British mentality"? It would not be the most natural thing in the world for "Wounded Huns" to be possessed of British mentality. But the war is throwing up such freaky types. For instance cases have come to our knowledge of natural-born Britishers endowed with the "mentality" of Junkers. And the experience has been more than chastening: it has stiffened our resolution to carry the war to the bitter end. The perils of Prussianism are too unholy even in colourable imitations.

Village Government.

It is gratifying that some of the local Governments have recognised,—however faintly,—the wisdom of making a move towards the rehabilitation of the ancient system of village government in this country. So far, however, it seems all that the authorities are willing to do is merely to consider whether the present generation of Indians want the revival of these panchayats. The Government of the Central Provinces, for instance, have just promised to appoint a committee "to investigate by making enquiries in villages whether panchayats are practicable and villagers want them,"—a process that is altogether superfluous in view of the actual working of these institutions in the Punjab and, to some extent, in Madras and Bengal, and especially in view of the findings of the committee on the subject recently appointed by the United Provinces Government. But it is something that the C. P. Government have given the undertaking that if the opinions thus obtained are favourable, steps will be taken to introduce the scheme. When will the Government of Bombay move in the matter?

Enquiry before Assessment.

An Allahabad telegram stated yesterday that at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council a motion by Mr. Chintamani for a previous economic enquiry into the condition of cultivators before raising assessments, was lost. At first sight the telegram as it stands, seems to contain a mistake somewhere. For it might obviously have been accepted as an axiomatic truth that any enhancement of assessment must follow an exhaustive enquiry into the economic condition of the cultivator. It is the cultivator who is to pay the revenue, and it is obviously inadvisable to extract from him more than he can pay, that is, to force him to go to the money-lender,—a policy that is economically suicidal as much to the State as to the cultivator. More amazing, however, is the fact that the Government should have opposed this motion which merely asked them to do what they are supposed to do. As conditions are at present, there is, of course, a sort of enquiry of this character before the assessments

are revised. But the enquiry is invariably one-sided and the co-operation of the cultivator is not sought, his own view of his capacity to pay being apparently regarded as not worth consideration.

Aden.

The Report on the Trade and Navigation of Aden for 1915-16, is just published. The trade of the Port of Aden consists of three main divisions,—Foreign, Indian and Land. The total trade for the year under review shows an increase of £420,590. Merchandise increased by £710,587 but Treasure, it is stated, decreased by £289,997. The principal increases in general trade, says the Report, were in cotton piece-goods, grey specially; cotton twist and yarn, skins raw; coffee; tea; gums and resins; spices; kerosene oil; sugar and coal. The chief decreases were in hides raw; grain and pulse; tobacco unmanufactured; metals; shells; wax; seeds; salt; wood and articles per post.

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH TRANSPORT.

SUBMARINE'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

A Petrograd telegram gives the following particulars regarding the capture of the 6,000 ton armed Turkish transport Rodosto by the Russian submarine Tyulen in the Black Sea:—

The Tyulen was submerged near Keiken when she described the Rodosto steaming eastwards. Her commander determined to capture the big ship, if possible, and placed himself in a position between her and the shore. She approached within a mile of her quarry and then opened fire. The Rodosto replied with her heavier armament. After an hour's duel, the Tyulen drew nearer and nearer, at last firing almost at point blank range.

By this time fire had broken out on board the transport and the flames were gradually spreading. Moreover, the steering gear had been destroyed and the Rodosto at length drew off somewhat and ceased firing. The Tyulen picked up some of the Rodosto's crew whom she found clinging to wreckage in the water, including the commander, who turned out to be a captain in the German Navy, and the German chief engineer and chief petty officer. She then drew alongside the ship, took off all the remainder of the crew, and after several hours' strenuous work localized the flames sufficiently and repaired the damage so far as to enable the Rodosto to proceed slowly under her own steam. The submarine and her prize reached Sevastopol in 40 hours.

The Tsar has conferred on Commander Kittitzin, in charge of the submarine, the Cross of St. George.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

RETURNED EMIGRANT ON GERMAN INTRIGUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

The Lahore second supplementary conspiracy trial has been going on from day to day before the Special Commissioners. One returned emigrant stated that the Punjabi Mohammedans in Vancouver and San Francisco used to come to the "Ghadr Asram" as they thought the Ashram people had sympathy with Turkey. The "Ghadr" press printed several pamphlets by Hardy and other writers including one headed "Gerenaue Mat Lars" i.e. "Don't fight with Germans" and a Turkish pamphlet called "Jehad." Jhagwan Singh, Ramchand and Barkatulla who were editors went to Germany while it was proposed that Mangomal should start a shop in Tibet through funds supplied by the German Consul. The Chinese Consul, however, refused permission. The "Ghadr" publications were distributed broadcast in India, Afghanistan and the battle-fields of Europe. The German Consul twice took away a loaded motor car full of these publications intending them to be thrown near the battle-fields from Zeppelins. Ajit Singh, deportee, and Sufi Ambaprosada who absconded as a political offender, were sent from Turkey to the United States.

Other returned emigrants deposed to the harangues delivered by some of accused in these conspiracy cases against the Canadian and British Governments. Some witnesses including police officials, deposed to the part taken by some accused in deceptions and in their identification and recovery of lost property in their possession.

The trial is proceeding.

PROPOSED COLLEGE OF ACCOUNTANCY

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Government of Madras have appointed a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to consider and advise on a scheme for the establishment of a college of higher accountancy and auditing in Madras and for the utilization of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, as a central examining body for conducting accountancy examinations at various centres and for awarding diplomas in accountancy:—(1) The Director of Public Instruction, (Chairman), (2) the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, (3) Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya, of the Indian Bank, Madras, (4) Mr. Ian Fraser, of Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, Madras, (5) Rao Bahadur M. A. Parthasarathi Aravangar, Head Cashier of the Bank of Madras.

BLOW ON THE ANCRE GREAT BRITISH VICTORY.

LINE ADVANCED ON
BOTH SIDES.

CAPTURE OF BEAUMONT
HAMEL.

ST. PIERRE DIVISION TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring this afternoon says:—We attacked early to-day and already by twenty minutes past two this afternoon have advanced the British line on both sides of the Ancre to a maximum depth of a mile capturing the village of Beaumont-Hamel, considered by the Germans impregnable, and St. Pierre Divion and also valuable trenches northward of Serre.

All these positions form part of the heavily fortified original German main line, which they have occupied for upwards of two years.

Many prisoners have been taken. Two thousand have already been collected.

In advanced stages fighting continues around Serre, the only place not captured in the first assault.

GERMANS' SEVERE LOSSES.

ENEMY DEFENCES ON FIVE-MILE
FRONT PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. General Haig last night reported:—We have been attacking astride the Ancre and have penetrated the enemy defences on a front of five miles and captured the strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divion. The attack was delivered before daylight in thick mist.

The enemy's losses were severe. 3,300 prisoners have already been counted and more are coming in. Fighting continues. The German line captured was exceptionally strong.

OUTSKIRTS OF BEAUCOURT-SUR-ANCRE
REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. General Haig in this afternoon's communiqué says:—We stormed Beaumont-Hamel and reached the outskirts of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. Over four thousand prisoners have been taken. Fighting continues.

BEAUCOURT SALIENT
WIPED OUT.

OBJECTIVE OF BIG PUSH COMPLETED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. Experts agree in congratulating General Haig on his brilliant strategy, the success of which completes the objective of the big push, annihilating the whole system of defences which the Germans considered impregnable and increasing the enemy's difficulties in manning the trenches.

Yesterday's victory wipes out the so-called Beaucourt salient and enables the British for the first time to continue operations on a fairly wide front.

The importance of the extension of the offensive is increased by the fact that it is likely to wreck the German staff plans of scraping every regiment that can be spared from France for the attack on Roumania. Saint Pierre and Beaumont which the infantry rushed are described as fortresses stronger than Port Arthur and Sevastopol.

A QUIET DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 14. Last night's communiqué reported that the day was relatively calm on the whole front.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. The British steamers Morazan, Caterham and Kapunda have been sunk. The captain of the Morazan was made a prisoner.

The Germans seized the Dutch steamers Batavier and Import bound for England. The crew of the Import took to boats but on the submarine disappearing, they returned to the ship.

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORY. ONE-MILE ADVANCE ASTRIDE THE ANCRE. TWO STRATEGIC POSITIONS CAPTURED.

SANGUINARY FIGHT-
ING ON CERNA.

SERBIAN CAPTURE OF IVEN.

ENEMY REPULSED IN
DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 13. Supported by the intense fire of the French artillery the Serbians in the loop of the Cerna after a sanguinary fight compelled the Germans and Bulgars to abandon the village of Iven and fall back two miles northward.

Five enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in disorder with considerable loss.

The Serbians assisted by the French also again made progress north of Velislo. Hitherto more than a thousand prisoners have been counted and sixteen more guns captured. The Allies have taken 6,000 prisoners, 72 guns and 50 machine-guns since the offensive began on September 12th.

SERBIANS' VICTORIOUS
ADVANCE.

CAPTURE OF POLOG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. A Serbian communiqué says:—We not only broke the counter-attack against Cuki, but continued our victorious advance northward, pursuing the beaten enemy. Polog is entirely in our hands.

We have captured 56 guns exclusive of trench ordnance since 14th September.

LONDON, Nov. 13. Reuter's correspondent with the Serbian Headquarters states that the capture of Tchuke hill enables the establishment of a strong bridgehead across the Cerna.

ATHENS' GOVERNMENT'S
OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 13. A Venizelist official announcement states that the Royalists have occupied the village of Oustana north of Grevena, where a detachment of Venizelists was stationed. It is not yet known whether fighting occurred. The provisional Government has ordered reinforcements not to be sent, preferring to leave to the Athens Government full responsibility for the non-execution of its agreement with the Entente.

The news that the Bulgars have been burning and plundering the towns evacuated by them in East Macedonia and carrying off the inhabitants, has caused indignation against the Government.

GREEK INTRIGUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14. A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent says that the Prefect of Florina has discovered at the Prefecture instruments with which his predecessor, M. Vamvestos, signalled to the Bulgars, as well as documents incriminating the Government and showing that M. Vamvestos sold to the Bulgars maize to send out of Salonika and relieve distress. General Sarrail has demanded the recall of M. Vamvestos within 24 hours.

The Central News Agency's correspondent at Athens says a Greek airman attached to the Salonika Army has destroyed the bridge at Aggesta which is useful to the Bulgarians.

MAN POWER BOARD'S
RECOMMENDATION.

ALL MEN UNDER 26 TO BE CALLED UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. The "Daily Mail" says that the Man Power Board recommends the calling up of all men under 26 with few exceptions and all unskilled men under 31.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS IN TERRAGNOLO
VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. An Italian official announcement reports that intense enemy movements are continuing in the Terragnolo Valley. They are hindered by our batteries.

BATTLES IN
ROUMANIA.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED
NEAR BUSTENI.

VIOLENT FIGHTING SOUTH-
EAST OF ORSOVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. A Roumanian communiqué says:—We have repulsed two enemy attacks north-west of Busteni. A battle continued throughout the day in the region of Dragoslavele. We maintained our positions.

We repulsed all attacks on the left bank of the Alt river, but yielded ground in the region of Saracibste on the right bank.

Enemy pressure continues to be very strong in Jiul Valley.

There is violent fighting south-east of Orsova.

ENEMY'S REPULSE IN
WOODED CARPATHIANS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN KIMPOLUNG
REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. Enemy attacks in the Wooded Carpathians have been repulsed with great losses. The enemy is persistently attacking south of Dorna Vatra in the region of Holo and Toldeh.

The enemy has pushed back the Roumanians in Otus Valley, but the Roumanians have occupied the heights north and south of Toidevolding.

The enemy is fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpolung.

A battle is proceeding in Jiul Valley and at Orsova.

Our left has advanced slightly in the Dobrudja.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS ON
TRANSYLVANIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 13. A Petrograd telegram announces the arrival of numerous Russian reinforcements on the Transylvanian front, chiefly in the Predael sector.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION AGAINST
ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13. According to apparently trustworthy information the Central Powers are concentrating great forces against Roumania, whom they will do their utmost to crush before the end of the year.

NAVAL ACTION IN BAY OF
FINLAND.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. A Russian communiqué says:—Enemy torpedo-boats entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday. We sank the majority.

RUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13. The issue abroad of Treasury Bonds totalling two thousand million roubles is authorised.

HUSBANDING OF FRENCH
RESOURCES.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS
BEING FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 13. The "Matin" states that the Government is forming a Council of National Economics to arrange the husbanding of food and other resources, the better employment of public funds and efflux of coin abroad.

The chairmanship has been offered to ex-President Fallières.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR
RAID.

OSTEND HARBOUR
ATTACKED.

BOMBS ON WAR VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. The Admiralty states that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbour at Ostend on the 12th instant. A considerable number of bombs were dropped on the atelier de la marine and war vessels.

ENEMY AIR-RAID ON PADOVA

SCORES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13. A squadron of enemy aeroplanes on Saturday bombed Padova and destroyed a building and killed the majority of women and children who were taking refuge in it. Already sixty deaths have been reported.

GERMANY'S MAN-POWER.

ALL CIVILIANS TO BE CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. It is reported that the German Government contemplates summoning an extraordinary sitting of the Reichstag with a view to introducing legislation calling up all civilians.

GERMANY'S WAR.

LIEBKNECHT'S INDICTMENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT.

The Zurich Socialist paper "Volksrecht" publishes the text of the letter written by Liebknecht which was submitted to the Reichstag Committee during his trial. It reads:—

To the Royal Council of War in Berlin. At the hearing of the inquiry into my case, I want to lay stress on the following points:—

1. The German Government, as it is at present constituted, is only an instrument for the oppression and the exploitation of the working classes, both inwardly and outwardly. It serves the interests of the Junkers, of capitalism, and of Imperialism. It is the unscrupulous representative of the policy of conquest, and by reason of its armaments it has been the principal instrument in bringing about the present war. The Government has prepared this war in agreement with the Austrian Government, so that it bears the chief responsibility. It brought about the war by leading into error the bulk of the nation and even the Reichstag. (Refer to the terms in which the ultimatum was addressed to Belgium and the manner in which the German White-book was drawn up, also the suppression of the Tsar's telegram of July 29, 1914, &c.) It acted thus in order to maintain the masses of the people at the desired level.

The Government has carried on the war in accordance with methods which are even incompatible with everything which has been done hitherto—the violation of Belgium and Luxembourg; the use of poison gases, which were subsequently used by the other belligerents; there were Zeppelin bombs which killed both combatants and non-combatants, a submarine war on commerce, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, etc.; pillage and extortion of tribute, beginning with Belgium; the internment and imprisonment of the population of the eastern provinces; various devices for forcing prisoners to work against their own country, by spying for the Central Powers, thereby committing an act of high treason; contracts arranged between Zimmermann and Sir Roger Casement in December, 1916, for the formation of armed units of English prisoners of war, for the purpose of forming the Irish brigade. Besides these, other attempts must be mentioned, which were made among the foreigners in concentration camps in Germany, threatening them with internment unless they betrayed their own countries and placed themselves at Germany's disposal.

In proclaiming the state of siege the Government had recourse to political proceedings totally devoid of all scruples, and it increased its demands on the working classes further by its organisation of the food question. During the war everything has been done with an eye to the wishes and demands of the agrarians and capitalists at the expense of the masses of the people. Even to-day it is thought that the aims of the war must comprehend the conquest of territories, and these desires

DEPORTATION OF
BELGIANS.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S
PROTEST.

APPEAL TO CIVILISED
WORLD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.

Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, has issued a spirited protest to the civilised world against the compulsory deportation of Belgians to Germany. He declares that the Germans are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive Belgians who are herded in waggons like slaves.

Cardinal Mercier scouts the German declaration that the deportation measures are dictated solely by humanitarian reasons. He draws a touching picture of sons, husbands and fathers torn from homes by parties of soldiers who bar the doors with bayonets, preventing those about to be deported from bidding farewell to their womenkind.

The Cardinal concludes by charging the Germans with breach of their pledges not to deport Belgians.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have arrived at Ottawa where they received an ovation.

BISMARCK'S GERMANY.

MR. SIDNEY WHITMAN GIVES HIS
RECOLLECTIONS.

The recollections of a political writer in the capitals of Europe ("Things I Remember," by Sidney Whitman, Cassell, 7s. 6d. net.) for the twenty years preceding this war form a book full of interesting and significant intimacies.

Mr. Whitman, as is well-known, speaks with the authority of both a scholar and a man of affairs on Germany, a country he knows intimately.

Mr. Whitman expresses surprise that intelligent critics should find the beginnings of Armageddon even remotely in the old German philosophers. He contends that the change in Germany is recent, and brought about by the German reverence for an overlord, and the fact that their overlord happened, in the case of the Kaiser, to be a vain and energetic megalomaniac.

"As a conclusive proof of Bismarck's wish to stand well with England," he writes, "I can vouch for the following:—His last verbal instructions to German diplomatic representatives abroad, more particularly to the Consuls in India and Egypt—where since his day German intrigue has been rampant—often terminated in the words: 'Do all in your power to keep up good relationship with the English. You need not even use a secret cipher in cabling. You have nothing to conceal from the English, for it would be the greatest possible folly for us to antagonise England!'"

Later the author (when in Berlin during the Algeiras Conference) became aware that Germany "was drifting into an attitude of irreconcilable antagonism to the country of my birth. I had long been aware that for many years past an irresponsible influence had been working mischief in Germany. One such as is made familiar to us in Goeth's Zauberlehrling, the wizard's apprentice who plays ducks and drakes with the wand of his absent master. . . . Many Germans, as well as sundry foreign friends of Germany, were alive to this dangerous element; but they thought so highly of the Germans as a sane and peace-loving race that they felt confident that in a case of emergency the people would pull up the irrepressible talker in time."

for annexation form the great obstacle in the way of the conclusion of peace.

The password of all true Socialists ought to be this: "Down with the Government!" 2. The present war is not a war of defence or a war waged for the liberation of oppressed peoples. From the proletariat's point of view, it merely signifies a concentration and an accumulation of political oppression and military sacrifices, increasing the misery of the working classes to the profit of the capitalist and to the profit of absolutism.

For the German working classes, there can be no thought of its ever coming to terms with leaders animated by such ideas, and I shall pursue the struggle against them with all my strength.

SUDANESE REBELS
ROUNDED UP

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH
EXPEDITION.

EX-SULTAN OF DARFUR
KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

An official despatch from Egypt says that 300 troops of the Egyptian Army were dispatched to El Fasher in October for the purpose of rounding up the band of rebels in the province of Darfur headed by the ex-Sultan Abdinar.

The force suddenly moved from Dibia and reached Kulu on November 3rd and encountered a few tribesmen and little opposition. One hundred rifles and 300 camels were captured. Our mounted troops pursued the main body who had retired westward towards Sugai, caught them up and attacked them on November 6th.

Abdinar was killed and we took 200 prisoners and captured 340 rifles, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, 6,000 cattle and other material. We had no casualties.

AIR-RAIDS ON MAGHDABA AND
BIRSABA.

Another official Egyptian despatch says that a ton of high explosives has been dropped in two successful air raids on Maghdaba and Birsaba. A number of direct hits were secured, and much damage was done to the enemy's camp and store-sheds at Maghdaba. A hundred pound bomb made a direct hit on an Aviatik leaving the hangar at Birsaba, damaging the hangar. Much damage was done to the railway station and rolling-stock. Two Fokkers were brought down damaged. Our machines returned safely.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY AND TEA
INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Indian and Ceylon tea industry having applied for an increase to twelve per cent. of the statutory pre-war standard of profits for the calculation of the excess profits duty, the Board of Referees after hearing evidence have raised the percentage to eight for companies and nine for private firms.

AERIAL ACTIVITY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

An official communiqué from Mesopotamia states that two British aeroplanes successfully bombed the headquarters of Turkish irregulars at Alein, westwards of Nasiriyeh.

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 13.

The Governor now does not insist on the resignation of the Ministry.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Attacking early on Monday the British have advanced their line on both sides of the Ancre, capturing Beaumont-Hamel and St. Pierre Divion and also valuable trenches northward of Serre. Enemy defences on a front of five miles have been penetrated.

The enemy's losses were severe. 3,300 prisoners have already been counted and more are coming in. Fighting continues.

The Roumanians repulsed all attacks on the left bank of the Alt river, but yielded ground in the region of Saracibste on the right bank.

The enemy is fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpolung.

There is violent fighting south-east of Orsova.

Enemy attacks in the Wooded Carpathians have been repulsed with great losses.

In the loop of the Cerna, after a sanguinary fight the Serbians, supported by French artillery fire, compelled Germans and Bulgars to abandon Iven and fall back two miles northward.

Polog now is entirely in Serbian hands.

Enemy torpedo boats entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday. The Russians sank the majority.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF

RUSSIA'S GREAT LEADER.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Mr. Ludovic Nandean wrote as follows from the Russian General Headquarters (south-west front on the 23rd September, to the "Daily Telegraph") giving a description of the famous Russian Commander, General Brusiloff:—

Two eyes, luminous and perceptive; a darting glance that dives straightaway into your very mentality; indeed, a pair of small, grey eyes, whose imperious flash turns over the leaves of your soul better than the voice of the confessor interrogates the soul of the believer—that is what you at once perceive and experience when for the first time you approach General Brusiloff. His intuition scrutinises you. It takes your gauge; his instinct searches out what you really are and your worth. He at once "takes your measure." And the visitor, on his side, feels that he is in the presence of one who is by nature and pre-eminently an appreciator and judge of men. If it be true that each of us has his dominant characteristic, then, obviously, one cannot but classify General Brusiloff into the category of observers and psychologists. This instantaneous domination by the mere look intimidates ordinary beings, and it gives General Brusiloff, though he is a small man, an appearance of stature. When you try to discover analytically the source of this look of command you perceive that it emanates from the great forehead; one that for all the strength of the arched nose, dominates the whole face. Though at first you do not realise it, the sense of a commanding personality comes more especially from this forehead, index of a superb intellectuality, which mingles its mute expression with the militant vivacity of the pupils below.

Those who are habitually in contact with him perceive in him a leader who trusts his immediate collaborators, giving them merely the synthetic idea, and the general outline to be followed. That is well in character; the psychologist cannot deal in any half-confidence; he believes or he doesn't believe in you, the opinion he has of other men being the outcome of a subtle labour of his own intelligence; the mistakes or weaknesses of those on whom he thought himself able to rely become his own personal misjudgments; and he blames himself for them as if they were his own; he feels when he rigorously enforces a penalty that he is punishing himself; for it is in the very nature of a psychologist to dislike finding himself in the wrong in his judgments of character.

A DISCIPLINARIAN.

Such is the man who commands the Southern front. Affable and good-natured in private intercourse, he becomes as hard as steel in service matters. In English military terminology he would be classed as "a disciplinarian." When the opportunity comes to us humble recorders of the passing show of approaching one of those men whom Destiny has made the instruments of her designs—one of those exceptional beings who are entrusted with the construction of the long perspectives of history—it is our first duty to endeavour, as best we can, to seize their characteristic traits. The General who struck in the spring of 1915 a lightning blow at an army of 500,000 men, and made captive its immense debris; the General who has given our banners the glittering impulse of a great victory; the man who has still a great task before him to fulfil, and that without delay, as in these Southern regions the period of bad weather has less effect in suspending operations than in the North, and as, moreover, the Russian left wing is here in touch with the Rumanian front, where great movements must inevitably occur—such is the leader, invested with so signal a mission, that one must try to depict as he lives and moves; and certain details that might with you or me appear empty and trivial, become significant when they go to make up the physiognomy of one of those who are the moving factors of that strange, dread mystery that men call the Future.

In physique General Brusiloff belongs to the cavalryman type. This short, compact, astonishingly light figure has a general air and a quickness of address that recalls those of a Galfinet and a Lord Roberts. A horseman he is to his finger tips, and he carries his full 63 years with the ease of a man in the fifties who has given up all his life to the open air and sport. Born of a military family of pure Russian stock, and leaving the Corps des Pages at the very moment of the outbreak of the Turkish War, he had in virtue of his origin the privilege of serving in the Guard. Instead, he enlisted in a Caucasian cavalry regiment, and fought through the whole Turkish campaign. He then had a two years' course at that special school of cavalry where the science of horsemanship is carried to the last refinements, and there he became the disciple of the famous French riding Master, Philes, who at that period had entered the Russian service. It was then that he made the acquaintance of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, whose clear-sightedness picked out the young officer and facilitated the path of promotion to high rank. When the Manchurian War broke out he asked leave to go. But the War Office decided otherwise, and he was kept to his post, which then was the leadership of that same cavalry school of which he had been one of the most brilliant pupils.

INTELLECTUAL SOLDIER.

But in this man of rare physical aptitude, this riding-master whose name was then famous among the experts of Europe, Nature, who acts as she pleases, and endows whom she pleases, had put the brain of a thinker, a faculty of study and reflection. An incessant reader, Brusiloff had gathered together a huge library of the most im-

portant works in history and strategy. His travels abroad had devoted to visiting old battlefields made illustrious by the feats of the world's great soldiers. In this way he acquired by reflection and personal observation a mass of scientific knowledge that was to stand him in good stead in 1914 and after. Even during the present war, while he was yet in command of the 8th Army, he did a great deal of reading. Only after he had been given supreme command of the Southern Group of Armies was he obliged, by these pressure of work, to give up every other intellectual occupation save the urgent one of conducting operations.

General Brusiloff, though he can content himself with a Spartan diet in case of necessity, prefers, nevertheless, a table provided with some care; he takes regularly with every meal a glass of red wine and one of white, never more, never less. He smokes many Russian cigarettes—too many, his close friends say. He has his sanctum and salle-a-manger, separate from the mess where his General Staff dine; but to every meal it is his habit to invite some higher officers. At these repasts all "talking shop" is strictly forbidden; all restraint is thrown aside, and the only rule is that of solidly camaraderie. General Brusiloff jokes with zest, and provokes his subordinates to return in kind. Rich in anecdotes, hearty in laughter at a good story, quick in the "uptake," he has sarcastic wit and an occasional tendency towards leg-pulling. A fly was floating in the soup plate. He sent for the cook who arrived in a state of consternation. "Another time," he commanded, "see to it that flies don't fall in the soup. Never forget that great truth that flies should be served in a separate dish."

SYMPATHETIC DICTATOR.

Kindly, sympathetic towards his soldiers, liberally helping men burdened with large families out of his own pocket, possessing the art of addressing troops, quick to recognise the effort of those heroes of every hour and minute, the officers of the lower grades, Brusiloff has an absolute ascendancy over the higher-grade officers, exercising over them a sort of dictatorship that is tempered only by the affection he inspires. If there is at times in his character a tendency towards what one might call a tyrannical will, so that any contradiction frets and irritates him, a complete change over is soon wrought, in him by the swift working of reason and he will recognise the value of disinterested advice or the opportuneness of an objection. This is so much the case that in the long run those who like best are just those who have the courage to say boldly to his face what they think. In short, Brusiloff stands for an intelligence of clear vision and sagacity; hence the ease with which he has adapted himself to the necessities of modern warfare. Ask those who come in touch with him, and are around him and they will answer unanimously, "He is a great chief." Here we have these keen and fine intelligences—Alexieff, Brusiloff, Gurko—and others like them, in command of the Russian army. That army is strong in numbers, and composed of soldiers indifferent in the face of death. And you will ask, perhaps, "What is it that delays a complete defeat of the enemy?" To that question I shall reply by another—"What is it that delays you in the West from sending us plenty of big guns?"

A NEW CAR FOR THE COLONIES AND ORIENT.

The Harroun Motor Co., recently incorporated in New York with a capital of £2,000,000 are building a light weight car to meet the requirements and conditions of service in the Colonies and the Orient. The Directors and staff of the Company are men with a very wide practical knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the export market and the aim of the Company is to build the most reliable light weight car in the world to be available to the public at £200. The chassis will be mounted on a highly finished grey touring body equipped with a khaki hood and slip cushion covers to match. Special attention has been paid to the upholstery and aluminium cork lined running boards will be used. The mechanical details of the chassis have been carefully designed with a view to simplicity so as to eliminate as far as possible the need of expert mechanical supervision which is so often unobtainable in many quarters of the globe.

The 1917 programme provides for 25,000 cars but the extensions already in hand allow for 75,000 cars per annum. This is the first time in the history of the Automobile industry that a factory has been laid down for the purpose of turning out a special export car, the demand for which hitherto has been indifferently met by manufacturers endeavouring to adapt their domestic models to the needs of the export market.

The Company's factory at Detroit covering an area of over 60 acres is already at work, but the Company will move to a position to export cars before January 1917. In order to expedite shipments and efficiently supervise their handling, the Company have opened export offices at Produce Exchange Buildings, New York City.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT BARODA.

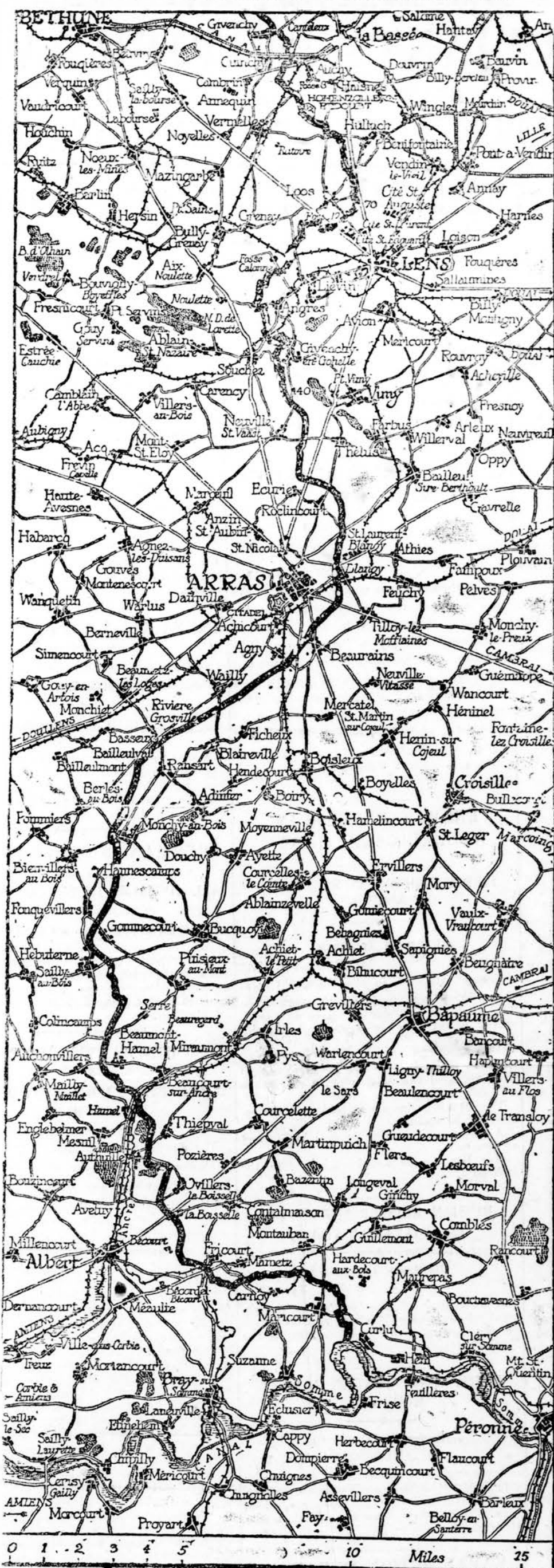
TO BE HELD IN JANUARY NEXT.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Nov. 14.

The Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar have decided to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Baroda in the first week of January next. The Exhibition will be divided into four sections, Agriculture, Industries, Forest and Education. There will also be an Horticultural Show at the time. For the entertainment of the large number of visitors, who are expected from all over the country, there will be many interesting side-shows. The influential committee appointed to organise the Exhibition is also trying to arrange a series of lectures on various subjects by prominent men from different parts of the country.

NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.



THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE BRITISH FRONT ON THE ANCRE AND SOMME. THE THICK BLACK LINE INDICATES THE BRITISH FRONT ON JULY 1 WHEN THE GREAT PUSH BEGAN FROM GOMMECOURT TO THE SOMME. THE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE BAUMONT HAMEL AND BEAUCOURT-SUR-ANCRE (WHICH IS ASTRIDE THE RAILWAY) WAS THEN UNSUCCESSFUL. IN FACT THE POSITION, FROM THIEPVAL TO GOMMECOURT HAS REMAINED MORE OR LESS UNCHANGED.

AFFAIRS OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

It is understood that the Government of India will shortly appoint a Committee to enquire into certain matters connected with the Calcutta University.

The committee will, it is said, consist of nine members, possibly three Indians and six Europeans. Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee will preside and the Hon. Mr. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, will be one of the members. The Committee will commence its sittings early in December. No official announcement has yet been made as to the scope of the enquiry but a resolution is expected shortly.

A Cochín correspondent telegraphs that a collision occurred at Aryad near Alleppey on Saturday evening between two steam boats, the Vizaya, the property of a private owner, and the Saraswati of the Navigation Company. The former sank, the engineer being killed. No further casualty is yet reported. The Travancore Government is investigating into the cause of accident.

POSTAL VAN COLLIDES WITH A MOTOR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

An unfortunate accident happened on the Government House Bridge, Mount Road, yesterday evening, as a result of which a postal van driver, named Thandavarayan, lost his life.

About 5-30 p.m. Mr. C. R. N. Pelly, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was returning from the Gymkhana in his motor car and as he was turning up the bridge the postal van drawn by a horse dashed into his car. The motor car was being driven by Mr. Pelly himself. Besides the chauffeur there were also in the car Mrs. Pelly and Mr. W. J. Moleworth. With great presence of mind the brakes were applied by Mr. Pelly the moment he noticed the van in front and felt there was certain to be a collision. Mr. Pelly's action averted what might otherwise have resulted in very serious consequences to the occupants of the car. As it was, when the collision occurred the driver of the van was thrown to the ground violently on his head and died almost instantaneously while the motor car was seriously damaged.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN IT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

A Press Communication states: The Government of India are issuing an ordinance authorising a temporary increase of Rs. 12 crores in the Paper Currency Reserve investment. It will be remembered that by an Act (9 of 1916) passed in March last and having currency during the period of the war and for six months thereafter, power was taken, *inter alia*, to issue currency notes up to a maximum amount of Rs. 6 crores against British Treasury Bills of an equivalent value held by the Secretary of State. By these powers the total admissible investment on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve was increased to Rs. 26 crores, of which Rs. 6 crores must be held in Treasury Bills of an equivalent value, namely £4 million. Rs. 10 crores must be invested in securities of the Government of India, while the remaining Rs. 10 crores may be invested either in securities of the Government of India or in securities of the British Government or sterling securities issued by the Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DEMANDS.

The circumstances which rendered necessary the taking of additional powers in March last have again arisen. The position is, as is generally known, that when the Secretary of State in order to meet a strong trade demand for Council Bills sells bills in excess of his own requirements or for the convenience of the Government of India, he can in normal conditions fall back upon the alternative of selling his bills against the Paper Currency Reserve, instead of against the Government of India's treasury balances. The payment made to him, for the bills in London are then credited to the Paper Currency Reserve there in gold and the bills are paid from the funds held on account of this reserve in India. This procedure, however, involves the gold so credited to the reserve in London being specially earmarked and set aside in the Bank of England. In the financial situation at home created by the war such earmarking of gold is undesirable and it is of course still more undesirable that gold should be exported from England to India, as would happen in normal circumstances, were the Secretary of State to refrain from issuing Council Bills for the convenience of trade. The object of taking additional powers last March was, therefore, that instead of crediting the proceeds of his Council drawings in gold to the Paper Currency Reserve in London, the Secretary of State should be able to invest them in British Treasury Bills which are readily realisable securities and to place these in the reserve.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT OF 12 CRORES.

The large purchase of silver recently effected by the Government of India have substantially increased their power of meeting the Secretary of State's drawings from the Treasury. During the current year the silver has been paid in England and a corresponding amount has been added to the treasury balances in India from its proceeds when coined. The portion of the proceeds representing the profits on coinage has been paid into the Gold Standard Reserve in India and is also available for meeting Council Bills. In spite of this assistance, however, the heavy expenditure which the Government of India have been undertaking in this country on behalf of the Home Government has made it impossible to meet the Secretary of State's drawings from the available resources to the full extent of the requirements of trade and as the powers taken by the Act of 1916 have been nearly exhausted, further special measures have become necessary. In these circumstances it has been decided to extend the powers taken in March last to the extent of a further sum of Rs. 12 crores, the additional investment so authorised being restricted as before to Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State. It is hoped that these additional powers, together with the further assistance which may be anticipated from treasury balances later on in this year, will be sufficient to cover the Secretary of State's drawings during the remainder of the busy season. Should this not prove to be the case, however, it is the intention of the Government of India to adopt such further measures as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling trade to bring on to India the funds required for trade purposes.

WHOLE QUESTION TO BE RECONSIDERED AFTER WAR.

This ordinance as such will have effect for six months only and its duration will in all probability be prolonged by legislation during the coming session of the Imperial Legislative Council so as to give the change now made the same currency as the previous temporary paper currency legislation enacted during the war, i.e., for the period of the war and for six months thereafter, as has been explained on previous occasions. On the restoration of normal conditions the whole question of paper currency administration with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance will be reconsidered.

Official and Personal.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair will attend the Calcutta University Convocation in January.

In the course of the discussion of the resolution on Village Panchayats in the C. P. Legislative Council, with reference to the Hon. Mr. Slocock's remark that the system of village panchayat did not exist there under native rule, the Hon. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose drew Mr. Slocock's attention to Mr. Jenkin's report on the territories of the Nagpur Rajas. It is stated in that valuable state document that generally every village in Nagpur kingdom had an official called Mahajan who discharged the functions of a panchayat with respect to ordinary village disputes. Some of the earlier Settlement reports also contained references to the system, although the time honoured system of settling village disputes had now disappeared.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(RUBEN'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

KILLED.

Captain E. B. M. Deane, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Dickinson, Cheshire.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Fawcett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Gilling, Hampshire.
Lieut. S. Haywood, East Lancs.
Captain W. J. G. Hoare, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. S. Page, Norfolk.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Ward, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. S. Cleveland, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. D. A. L. Derby, York and Lancs.
Lieut. F. G. De Stago, Rifle Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R. C. Davidson, Northumberland Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. S. F. Bancroft, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Collins, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Grieme, South Lancs.
Lieut. L. E. Rawson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Slommon, Gloucesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. Appleby, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Conybeare, Lincoln.
Lieut. R. T. Hett, Service Corps.
Captain G. F. Irvine, Warwickshire.
Captain E. H. C. Le Marchant, Hampshire.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Parr, South Lancs.
Captain R. R. Waters, Warwickshire.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. S. Allan, Argyll and Sutherland.
Second-Lieut. V. H. Clay, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Negroponte, South Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. C. Hann, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Marcinant, West Kents.

DIED.

Captain W. Crymble, Medicals.
Lieut. F. Whitaker, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. D. D. Boston, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. K. A. Hellen, Duke of Wellington.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. W. W. Honeywood, Lancs.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Kendrick, Cheshire.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Robertson, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. T. A. Robinson, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. H. T. Newton, Wiltshire.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. W. Kinderley, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. Dickie, South Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW NOT MISSING.

Lieut. A. S. Pirie, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain W. T. Mitchell, Highland Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut. E. N. Carter, Dorset.
Lieut. L. B. Helder, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. R. Money, East Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Lieut. J. D. A. Macfie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. R. Simpson, Hampshire.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The following names of British officers appear in the 21st and the 24th casualty lists of the Indian Expeditionary Forces—

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Lieut. W. F. Garraway, I. A.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. R. C. Wilson, R. G. A.
Captain S. H. Killick, South Lancashire.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut. S. B. Gregory, Devonshire Regiment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

At the share market to-day full rates were paid for jute on opening and a fairly trade was put through, good stocks again registering an advance. There was a distinct improvement in inquiry for coal shares, better prices being offered and inquiry being more general in its scope. In other directions there was nothing of special interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16-12, 17; Banakuri 13, 13-4; Haigora 40, 40-8; Bengal Nagpur 62; Bengal 930, 932; Burra 17-3 to 17; Bokaro Jherria 12-12; Bokaro and Ramghur 14-12; Burdwan 13 to 14-4; Central Kurked 35-8; Damarguriah 16, 16-4; Equitable (ord) 51-4 to 51-8; Ghushik 22-3; Jumei 7-14 to 8-4; Kinari 10-8 to 11-2 (fully paid) Kosonda 27, 27-8; Lakurka 35 to 36-4; North Dumda 13; North West 40; New Kendah 21; New Manbloom 21; Phularand 5-4; Ranegunge 35; Royal 5-4; Satpukuria 11; Saitore 16; South Govindpur 9; Sodesh 8-12 to 9-4; Sudamdi 5-12; Teethumuri 17; Upper Pench 12-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 323 to 326; Baranagore (ord) 158 to 161; Belvedere (ord) 500; Budge Budge (ord) 554 to 565; Clive (ord) 199 to 201; Dalhousie (ord) 428 to 430; Delta (ord) 540; Empire (ord) 50-8 to 52; Fort Gloster (ord) 678 to 682; Fort William (ord) 253, 251, 248, 249; Gondalpara 875; Howrah (ord) 398, 399; Kamarahatty (ord) 529 to 535; Kankarrah (ord) 652 to 657; Kelvin (ord) 660 to 664; Kinison (ord) 730 to 735; Lawrence (ord) 120; Northbrook (ord) 42-8 to 44; Orient 27 to 31p; Reliance (ord) 355 to 361; Sorrah (ord) 222 to 224; Standard (ord) 563 to 568; Union (ord) 635 to 643; Waverly 16-8 to 20.

Miscellaneous:—Empire Jute 6 per cent (deb) 106; Reliance Jute 6 per cent (deb) 105-8; Tittaghar Paper (ord) 108.

Government Paper 31 per cent was quoted at Rs. 76-2 to 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to 76-14.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

At a public meeting held at Madras with Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," in the chair, an influential committee was formed for collection of funds for the relief of distress caused by recent floods in various parts of the country.

Is Your Baby Delicate?



WHAT a marked difference there is between the fretful, puny, ailing infant, and the child whose face always bears the smile and look of perfect health and contentment. Mothers should early realize that much depends on How Baby is Fed. The right food given at the proper age means rest and comfort for the mother and a sound healthy constitution for her little one in after years. If, for any reason, Baby cannot be given the natural food, do not select a substitute merely because it is cheap in price. Adopt what experience has proved to be the Simplest and Most Successful Method of Infant Feeding, i.e., The 'Allenburys' Foods. These Foods provide a Pure, Complete and Progressive Dietary specially adapted to each stage of a child's development. They are not expensive to buy when judged by the uniform good results which follow their use; this is the true standard of comparison. The 'Allenburys' Foods are used and recommended by members of the Medical and Nursing Professions throughout the world.

The Foods that contain all the essential elements to promote brain and body development.

'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From Birth to 3 months.

MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.

MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

RUSKS (Malted). From 10 months.

THE 'ALLENBURYS' FEEDER. Simplest, Safest, and Best.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 200 YEARS.
A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.



WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores,
and Wholesale from—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER ADVANCE ON COTTON

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

LAKHANSY LADHA & Co., A FIRM,—Appellants and Plaintiffs v. LAKHMECHAND PADAMSY, A FIRM,—Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Justice Davar who had dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs. The plaintiffs are up-country cotton merchants who consigned cotton to Bombay for sale. Damjee Hirjee & Co. were until the 29th of September 1913 their usual consignees and agents for sale in Bombay. The plaintiffs frequently called upon Damjee Hirjee & Co. to remit money to them in large sums, the security being the plaintiffs' cotton in their hands. Damjee Hirjee & Co. used to raise money by pledge of this cotton to the third defendant or persons claiming under them. On the 29th of September 1913 the third defendant or persons claiming under them held 737 bales of the plaintiffs' cotton against which advances had been made to Damjee Hirjee & Co. The accounts between the plaintiffs and Damjee Hirjee & Co. at that time showed a balance of Rs. 50,000 owing to Damjee Hirjee & Co. but on the other hand Damjee Hirjee & Co. had a lien on the plaintiffs' cotton for the 737 bales. The third defendant's advances against these bales amounted to Rs. 83,000 or thereabouts. The contest in this suit was for the amount by which the defendant's advances exceeded the sum due in account by the plaintiffs to Damjee Hirjee & Co. His Lordship Mr. Justice Davar in the trial court held that the plaintiffs' representatives knew that the firm of Damjee Hirjee & Co. were raising money on their goods by pledging them to the defendants who in turn, pledged them with the Allahabad Bank and that the case fell clearly within S. 178 of the Contract Act as a valid pledging of goods in the possession of mercantile agent. His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs. Against this judgment the plaintiffs appealed.

AUTHORITY TO PLEDGE THE COTTON.

His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court after stating the facts observed that the argument for the appellant was this—Section 179 of the Contract Act took the case of a pledger with an interest in the subject of the pledge out of the operation of section 178 and limited the authority to pledge to the extent of the interest in the goods. Damjee Hirjee & Co. had a lien on the cotton and not to them to the extent of Rs. 50,000 or thereabouts in which the accounts showed that they had no authority to pledge the cotton beyond Rs. 50,000. The plaintiffs' counsel had with this premise attempted to show that the evidence only showed a recognition by the plaintiffs of Damjee Hirjee & Co.'s authority to pledge the cotton, to recoup themselves the advances, "ex hypothesi" Rs. 50,000 already made to the plaintiffs. In his Lordship's opinion the proposition of law upon which the argument was based could not be maintained. Section 179 did not limit the scope of the pledger's own interest notwithstanding the presence of validating conditions falling under one of the provisions to section 178. In other words whenever he had an interest, the person in possession of the goods or documents had unconditional authority to charge at least that interest.

Upon the evidence the learned judge was right. It justified the finding that the plaintiffs' representatives knew the manner in which their cotton was being dealt with by Damjee Hirjee & Co. and made no objection and consequently they approved of the pledging. The correspondence further justified the conclusion that the plaintiffs used Damjee Hirjee & Co. to pledge their cotton when necessary. In the state of the evidence it was hopeless for the plaintiffs to contend that the circumstances raised a presumption that the pledger was acting improperly even though his account showed that he knew the plaintiffs to be the owners of the cotton. It was unnecessary in this view of the case to consider the evidence as to the alleged interview between Meghie, the plaintiff and Dulabhadra the third defendant's representative.

Their Lordships accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellants. Mr. Desai and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the respondents. Attorneys for the appellants: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. Attorneys for the respondents: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LEASE OF FIRE-TEMPLE GROUNDS TO A MAHOMEDAN.

SEQUEL TO OBJECTION BY PARSIS RESIDENTS.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S INTERFERENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

FAZUL PEER MAHOMED,—Plaintiff v. MANCHERSHAW D. B. WADIA & ANOTHER,—Defendants.

This was a suit to recover possession of certain premises, leased by the first defendant to the plaintiff from the first defendant, or in the alternative to recover Rs. 40,000 as damages suffered by the plaintiff. Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mirza and Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendant. The first defendant was at present the sole surviving trustee of the fire temple. There were no funds existing out of which the expenses for repairs and maintenance of the fire temple could be carried on. With a view to benefit the fire temple the first defendant on the 24th December 1912 leased two pieces of vacant land, forming part of the fire temple, to the plaintiff for building purposes. The lease was to be for a period of 20 years at a monthly rental of Rs. 1. The plaintiff was to build two buildings on the two plots in accordance with plans annexed to the lease and to carry on the building work under the supervision of and use materials approved by the first defendant's engineers. On the ground floor of the buildings were to be located shops while the upper floors were to be built for residential purposes and to be let only to Parsi tenants. Certain apartments on the second floor were to be set apart for the lessor and were to be at his disposal. At the end of the term of the

lease the buildings were to become the property of the fire temple and were to be handed over to the lessor in good condition. The lease undertook to extend at least Rs. 30,000 on the two buildings. On the execution of this lease the plaintiff went into possession of the two plots and building operations commenced.

OBJECTION BY PARSIS RESIDENTS.

Some Parsi residents of Parel, however, objected to the lease of the Aglari lands being given to the plaintiff, a Mahomedan, and they held a meeting protesting against the first defendant's action. As a result the first defendant was compelled to ask the plaintiff to stop the building work and ultimately the first defendant had the trenches dug for the foundations of the proposed building re-filled and took possession of the plots. The plaintiff thereupon filed the present suit seeking to recover a session of the leased plots or damages in the alternative. The first defendant put in a defence denying that he had prevented the plaintiff from building and saying that he had no objection to the plaintiff proceeding with the building work if the Hon. Court thought the lease to be to the advantage of the charity.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OBJECTIONS.

In the meanwhile some of the Parsi inhabitants of Parel moved the Advocate General, who was on his own application joined as second defendant to the plaintiffs' suit. The Advocate General put in a defence to the suit contending that in granting the lease the first defendant had acted in excess of his powers and had committed a breach of trust. He contended (a) that the first defendant had no power to give a lease for 20 years without the sanction of the court; (b) that the land being dedicated to the use of Zoroastrians it ought not to be demised to a Mahomedan; (c) that the first defendant in stipulating that certain apartments should be set apart for the lessor had stipulated for a personal advantage to himself, and (d) that the rent reserved was merely nominal while the benefit accruing to the charity at the end of the lease was highly speculative.

Evidence was led as to the feeling of the Parsi community in the neighbourhood of the fire temple with regard to the lease.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that it was a case of too common occurrence where a factious spirit of opposition rooted probably in some personal quarrel, in the first instance, spread over a small community or a section of a community. It had been a very serious question throughout the case to his Lordship whether really the Advocate General had any locus standi at all. As, however, the learned Chamber Judge had admitted him on stringent terms, his Lordship thought it better to accept the prayer in that form in order to save time and money and avoid further litigation. The objection that the grounds could not be leased to a Mahomedan was entirely unsustainable. The plain truth was that in great cities like Bombay, Agaria as a rule had no land appurtenance to them, or, if so, but a very small compound. The evidence in the case indicated that by far the most sacred and most frequented Agaria and Acharberams in this city were surrounded on every side by residential buildings and shops in the occupation sometimes of Agaria or those who did not profess the Zoroastrian faith. Looking to the general terms of the trust deed of 1866 it was quite clear that in circumstances such as those of the case at present, the intention of the donor would be best carried out by applying a portion of the vacant land to profitable uses in order to raise funds for repairs and for the support of priests. It appeared from the evidence that it was not really the question of leasing land to Zoroastrians or non-Zoroastrians which was important, but the question whether such leasing would lead to the overlooking of the Agaria by those who were not privileged to witness the sacred ceremonies. And at the end of the case the Advocate General had abandoned the contention that the proposed buildings involved any such risk.

LEASE MOST CAREFULLY DRAWN UP.

In his Lordship's opinion the lease had been most carefully drawn up so as to protect the tenderest susceptibilities of the Zoroastrian community, the plans having been approved by an old orthodox Parsi architect. His Lordship did not think that the lease was an improvident lease at all. He was surprised to find the Hon. the Advocate General pressing so heavily on a point which he did not believe had ever been taken before in the case of a public charity, viz. that a trustee, although he had made a good, might have made a better, bargain. On the face of it the lease was a very good and profitable lease. In his Lordship's opinion the whole of the litigation had been due to the factious personal ill-feelings of certain individuals.

UNCALLED FOR INTERFERENCE BY ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

He was sorry to see the Chief law officer of the Crown involved in a case obviously so mean and beneath him. He could not believe that this was a proper case for any interference on the part of the Advocate General. There was a decree ordering the plaintiff to be put in possession of the land. The Advocate General was ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs and also the costs of defendant No. 1 incurred after the date of the Advocate General's written statement. Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mulji and Thakurdas. Solicitors for the first defendant: Maneklal and Co. Solicitors for the second defendant: Wadia, Gendhy & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

ADJOURNED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE (SUSPENDED.)

193-15.—Rajaram Laxman Khage v. Mureherji Byramji. In person. On 15th August, 1915, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 12 months with protection.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

734-15.—Pandurama Chandelkar v. Nowla Hira & Co., Crs. No. 1, In person.
478-16.—Mahomed Yacoub Pathan v. Master Abdulakhan Cr. No. 1, Balkrishna & M.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

278-14.—Ebrahim Alimohamed v. The firm of Purshotam Govindji, Crs. No. 20, Chaturbhuj Kalidas, Cr. Harijwan Walji, Cr. No. 1, Jivraj Madhownji, Cr. No. 8, Rutonsi Kanji, Cr. No. 7, Soonderdas & Co., Part Heard, from 1-11-15.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

278-14.—Ebrahim Alimohamed v. The firm of Purshotam Govindji, Crs. No. 20, Chaturbhuj Kalidas, Cr. Harijwan Walji, Cr. No. 1, Jivraj Madhownji, Cr. No. 8, Rutonsi Kanji, Cr. No. 7, Soonderdas & Co.

Your Nervous System Calls for help

every time you have that distressful feeling that "nothing matters." A healthy body means a healthy mind; and a healthy mind views life in its true perspective—whatsoever has to be done seems naturally well worth doing; the daily round becomes a pleasure.

Good health is the greatest asset in life that man, woman, or child can possess, and thousands of past sufferers from lassitude, anæmia, indigestion, and consequent ill-temper—even those who have narrowly escaped serious nervous breakdown—have secured a new lease of life through taking Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, which restores the tone of the nervous system, replenishes the devitalised blood with its most important ingredient—free phosphorus—and imparts virility to the whole human structure—brain, body, nerves and muscles.

Pleasant to take, readily assimilated, and with no unpleasant after-effects, Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne has attained a world-wide reputation since its discovery by Dr. Lalor fifty years ago.

If your nervous system is calling for help feed it with its natural food—Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne—and experience the exhilaration of renewed vitality, easy digestion, and a brighter outlook on life generally. Prove by test.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.
English Retail Price—2/9, 4/6 and 11/-

Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A, containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combating malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes—"I was suffering from depression and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to 'take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

A fortnight's trial (Price Rupee 1) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 2/- price Re. 1 & Rs. 2-0
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 2/- price Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (Containing Quinine) No. 2A. 2/- price Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

"Baby never given any trouble"

Every Mother should read this letter: Cape Town, South Africa, August 21st, 1914.

Messrs. W. WOODWARD, LTD.

Dear Sirs,—When my baby was five days of age my doctor advised me to give him your Gripe Water and I gave it him every day until nine months old. At eight months he could stand alone; at nine months he could walk alone. He is now 19 months and has never given me any trouble at night, alone, and can talk Dutch and English a little. I have to thank your wonderful Gripe Water for many a good night's rest and more than one of my friends say the same.

I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it. Yours faithfully (Mrs.) E. CHERRERT.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics. English Price, 1/3 Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

Accidents happen every day.

HAVE YOU PROVIDED AGAINST THAT? LIFE & ACCIDENT POLICY COMBINED CAN BE HAD FROM THE:—

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

Registered in Great Britain.

HEAD OFFICE:—Singapore. LONDON OFFICE:—32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—

M. V. MERCHANT,

BRANCH MANAGER,

12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

Best P. O.

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,
I have used your Specific for Diabetes for 11 weeks and got examined to-day by the Civil Surgeon, Basti with the following results.

1. Color equal Straw.
2. Reaction equal Acid.
3. Albumen equal Nil.
4. Sp. Gr. equal 1012.
5. Sugar equal Nil.

2. Now I think I am perfectly cured and the SUGAR has been entirely eliminated. I have got a week's doses in hand and shall finish them in 8 days, after which I wish to discontinue the use of your Specific.

3. Kindly favour me with your further instructions as regards diet etc.

4. I pass water only 3 or 4 times in 24 hours and the quantity is reduced comparatively to nothing than before. I feel no thirst and my tongue is no more parching as was the case before this.

After all I look like a healthy man and do not feel tired of my life now. The specific has done its work satisfactorily.

5. Lastly I thank you from the bottom of my heart and pray the Almighty God to spare you for ever to save the life of those who are in the grip of this cruel disease. I have recommended my friends suffering from Diabetes and Asthma to write you at once.

Kindly reply sharp and oblige.

Yours very Sincerely,

SAT NARAIN LAL,

Dy. Post Master,

Basti.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

BE YOU CLUMSY IN LOOK OR SHABBY IN DRESS GIVE US A CALL WITH ALL YOUR DIRTY LINEN AND

K. JONES & Co.,
PRINCE BUILDINGS, MEDOWS ST., FORT.
THE HOUSE IN BOMBAY
for Glayne SHIRTS & COLLARS to Perfection

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PURCHASE YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and desire to camera &c. carefully executed

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking



Our old grocer knew how to start us off right! said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company."

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 34lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd.,

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2124.)

SERBIAN ADVANCE,

BATTLE FOR KAJMAKALAN

The following despatch from Mr. G. Ward, Price written on the Kajmakalan summit in mail week is taken from the "Daily Telegraph":—

This lonely, barren peak of Kajmakalan from whose 8,000ft. you look down upon both Serbia and Greece, as on a plaster contourmap, looks to-day like a museum of battle, for it is deserted by all but the dead: And they—almost entirely Bulgars—are on either parts of the mountain by scores, lying as they fell, their arms in their hands, and the fragments of trench-mortar shells that killed them sticking out of the earth around. Well may the Serbs, who know something about fierce fighting, say that the desperate struggles on Kajmakalan last week were the fiercest in the whole war. Confirmation of that is written in grim detail on every side. The feat of the Serbian army in carrying a position so naturally strong is beyond realisation until you have seen the ground.

Kajmakalan is a king among the Balkan mountains, thrusting up its head above a ring of satellite peaks. In surface it is like Dartmoor drawn up at a steep twist to the sky. To approach it you twist up a zigzag road, that has had to be made with infinite labour out of a mere donkey track. Its gradients are appalling; its corners almost impossible. You look down on Lake Ostrovo, from which started, as if you were on a celestial balcony. Yet, in places which in normal times are visited only by eagles, you come suddenly upon the Ford van of the English transport service, which by means of skilful driving and much pushing from the Serbian road gangs, has brought up food or ammunition for the Serbs. Even more surprising still is it to meet the van of the Scottish Women's Hospital, driven by a sunburnt girl, and bringing a cartload of Serbian wounded down this really alarming road that serves as the approach to Kajmakalan.

Horses take you on to the summit. Right on the top of the rocky crest the Serbian frontier-stone stands within ten yards of the edge of a sheer precipice. It looks far across into New Serbia, on such a view of mountain and forest and stream as only a painter could record. The Cerna river, away on the left, shines in a silver loop. There is Monastir, with her back to the mountains. The white smoke in the plain shows where the French and Serbians are bombarding the Bulgar trench line at Kenali. And, right in front of you, where one solitary peak towers beyond the others, and looks out from above the lower clouds, there is Babuna, another natural stronghold, the Kajmakalan of Central Macedonia.

ENEMY'S HUGE LOSSES.

And round about this Serbian frontier-stone lie huddled the Bulgarian dead. Little gullies are heaped with them, twisted into all sorts of strange postures among the rocks. It was as if, with that white frontier-post gleaming on the top to call them on, the Serbs had fought with especial ferocity. In one place I counted forty bodies, so close that they touched each other. All were killed together, probably, by one of those devastating aerial torpedoes, whose fish-tails stick out of the earth all round. One man had died in the act of bandaging a previous wound, and still pressed the lint against his leg. There were faces that were brutal, others with no expression but the stolidity of the peasant, a few in which a certain refinement persisted, even after death, and in these savage surroundings. On none of these dead men was there any look of horror, of fear, or suffering. They sleep dispassionately and calmly, as though finding in their deep slumber the rest they so often longed for in vain amid the sufferings of war.

Serbian burial parties are at work all over Kajmakalan. They naturally take the bodies of their dead comrades first. Neatly-fenced-in little cemeteries will mark for a year or two where the Serbs fell fighting on the very threshold of Serbia, until the winter storms and snows of Kajmakalan wipe out these traces of the invasion of her solitude. Already hundreds of Bulgars have been buried, but the number and dense grouping of those who still remain, together with quantities of Bulgarian ammunition, rifles, and bombs that lie about, show with what suddenness those last three Serbian bayonet charges in the darkness hurled the final defenders of Kajmakalan off the crest and down the steep slopes to the north. The hard mountain side gave no cover, and it is dotted with hundreds of little individual heaps and rings of stones, which the men on each side laboriously built around themselves at night. These are often only twenty yards apart, and in those spaces between took place such savage encounters of man with man as the Stone Age never surpassed. It was indeed a battle worthy of its wild setting.

PERFECT BUST DEVELOPMENT.

HOW FRENCH LADIES OBTAIN THEIR BEAUTIFUL FIGURES.

For a long time French ladies, who have always been famous for their beautiful figures, kept secret the means by which they attained their perfect development. Lately, however, announcements have appeared in certain scientific publications proving beyond doubt that the secret of their beauty lies in taking with each meal a standard 20-grain tablet of Phormoid, a food substance obtainable of any chemist, which appears to specially stimulate growth of the bust, neck, and cheeks. In fact, independent investigation proves conclusively that any thin, emaciated, angular, flat-chested woman can wonderfully improve her appearance and put on several pounds of flesh—just where she wants it—in a very short time and at a trifling expense by following this plan.

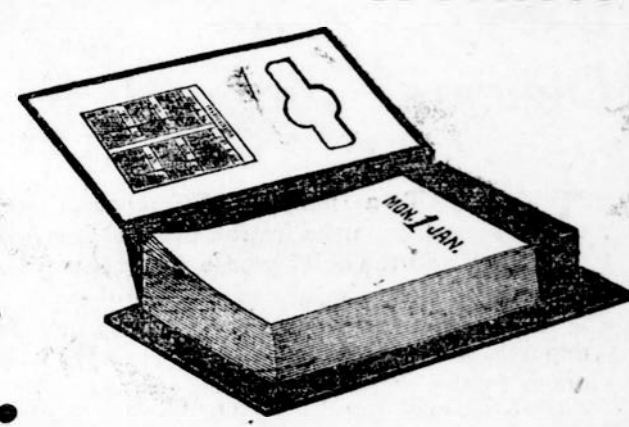
PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

PLEASURE & PROFIT.

NO WORRY.



Daily 1917.



A Combined Calendar, Diary, Memo & Reminder for your Desk.

SIMPLE—HANDY—EVER READY.

You are a busy man. A man of business. What all the things you have to do in the course of a day!!

There are so many important affairs in your Daily Work that if you miss one, it will mean the cost of some hundred or thousand Dailies like this.

You can do your work easier with less effort and worry with more pleasure and profit if you have the DAILY to help you. You avoid the risk of depending upon your man to remind you of a certain event. You have not to tell any body to remind you to do a certain thing on a certain day. All of this you can do yourself, without the help of any body at a trifle cost—say, no cost. The average cost will be not even a pie a day, but what amount of advantage you get at this cost? Just think over this and you will see, you can save time and money both.

THE DAILY is practically a necessity for all businesses. This is the most useful Desk appliance ever designed for the busy businessman. It is a Calendar, a Memo book, Diary and reminder file, all-in-one absolutely plain and simple.

You need a Diary of some kind to record important matters, future appointments and requirements. You have to attend meetings to pay and collect bills, drafts, etc. and to take down miscellaneous notes, pending affairs, coming up contracts, court hearings, etc. All these things the DAILY does easily and accurately; for it is, always before your eyes, ever ready, right on your Desk. It is not too large, nor in the way, yet it is plenty big enough, for all purposes.

Act at once; for we have a limited number and it is impossible to reprint. Rs. 1-8-0 EACH.

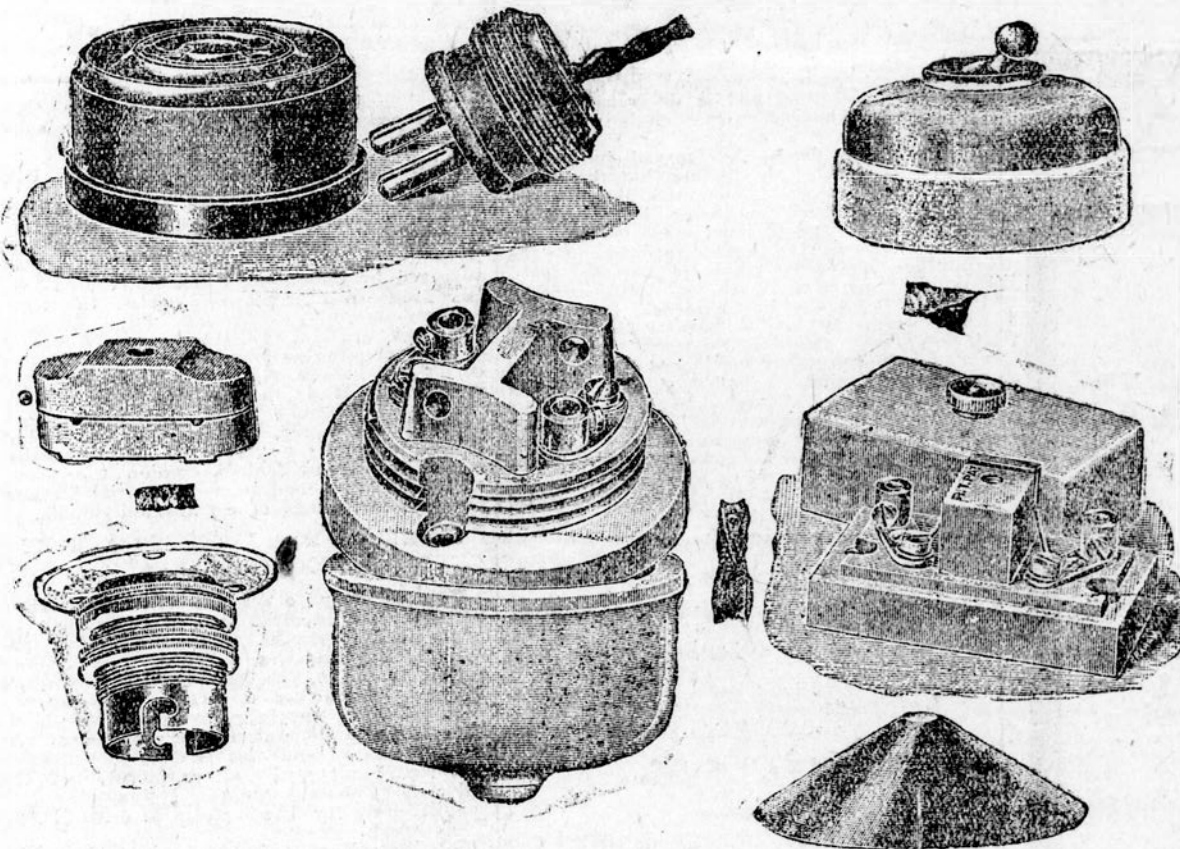
Maneklal Maganlal & Co., Advertising Calendars & Novelties Specialists.
34, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.

327, Abdul Rehman St.,

64, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

BOMBAY.



Contractors and General Merchants of Electrical Accessories, Fittings, Cables, Wires &c. &c.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Don't Hurt your nose to ease your eyes.

WEAR "ORBITO,"

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

Baliwalla & Homi,

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA,
HORNBY ROAD, & KALBADEVI ROAD,
ALICE BUILDING. Opp. THE POST OFFICE.
BOMBAY.

Makers of the most high-class spectacle and eyeglass lenses in the world.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, Eruptions, RHEUMATISM.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It stood the test of 20 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve-power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No F&B REF. necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

JAPANWALLA

Shaya—Amrat

is the best Japanese cure for consumption, asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezing. Price 8 annas per bottle.

Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO

299, MASJID BUNDER.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

PHIROZE M.

DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens, and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, sulphur, amber, blue etc

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.



SERVICES OF A RESIDENT. OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

PRIZE RUPEES 500

Free from any poisonous drug

Beware of imitations.

"YOUTH"

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"

REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains

AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" IS SECOND TO NONE for all NERVE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public

Price per Bottle:

1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA

Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle

PILES CURE

Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle

For Females only

Leucorrhoea and Menorrhagia Cure Rs. 1

per bottle

Monthly Regularity. 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5

All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.

Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

ga Building, Parel Road (Bhandi Bazaar

BOMBAY No. 9.

Messrs.

M. T. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS.

beg to announce the public that they are the sole wholesale and retail Agents and distributors for the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon of the following world-renowned remedies :

Stearn's Celery Nervine**THE FINEST TONIC and THE BLOOD PURIFIER THE WORLD POSSESSES.**

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Wasting diseases, Backache, Kidney, Bloodlessness and Poisoning of the Blood.

Try a complete course of six bottles for Rs. 10 or three bottles for Rs. 6. Price Rs. 2/4 per bottle. Obtainable at all chemists and drug stores all over India or from sole agents:

MADON'S

MACCASSOLThe genuine Macassar Hair Oil.
Grows hair or money refunded.

Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.

'QUIT'Cures Cold & Cough in a few minutes.
A scientific Cure for Cough and
Cold, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price As. 14 per tin.

**BYLA'S
EMULSION.**A certain Cure for Consump-
tion. A scientific remedy with
Lestuna.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TUTOCITO.An Ideal Laxative. A marvellous
Cure for Constipation, Headache,
and Billiousness.

Price Rs. 3 for four bottles.

**FLESH FOOD
TABLETS.**Guaranteed to put on two stones
in a complete course of 12 bottles.
Try it and convince yourself.

Price Rs. 5 for four bottles.

M. T. MADON & Co's Complete Catalogue sent Free on three annas Stamps. The Corner Shop, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2628. Tel. Add: "Thoughts."

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,ESTD. 1877.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
209, SHAIK MEMON ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.**ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.**SOLE AGENTS:—**JEENA & Co.,**
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.**GREAT ATTRACTION**ON
Hornby Road.**THE PROPRIETORS OF
"CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW-ROOM"**which has lately being opened at 239, Hornby Road, next
to Bessho & Co., respectfully invite Ladies and Gentlemen
to visit their show-room. Some exceptionally rare articles,
in beautiful Fancy Dinner and Tea-sets, Glass, Cutlery,
Lamps, Aluminium and enamel-ware, Toys, and above all
very rich Plated-ware from best English Manufacturers are
presented to the public at**PRICE EXTREMELY MODERATE.**
We are already patronised by many Ladies and Gentlemen.**IMPERIAL
CARLTON****AJAX & EXCELDA****Boots and Shoes,
MADE ON THE
NEW LONDON SHAPE.**Smartest, Best and Most Up-to-Date on the Market.
ASK FOR THEM!!**TAJBHAY & CO.,**BARIA MANSIONS
(Opposite Crawford Market).**BOMBAY,**
Are the **SOLE AGENTS.****K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,**

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

THE OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.**WHAT FRANCE IS DOING.**

M. Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, was entertained in Paris on the 18th October by the Committee of the Association of the Economic and Financial Press.

In the course of a speech, in which he compared the work accomplished by England and France, the Minister said:—
"Our work was not the same as that accomplished by our gallant friend Mr. Lloyd George. The role of Mr. Lloyd George in England was to make the needs of war time comprehensible and to call the people, who are accustomed to a life of peace, slowly to the necessities of political or social life and who adapt themselves with difficulty to the methods of the Continent, to the work of war time."

"Mr. Lloyd George accomplished a propaganda of imagination, audacity, and faith—a propaganda that carried with it all his people in the work of organising the production of war material which to-day nearly equals, and which, I hope, will soon, thanks to the efforts of our Allies and the admirable resources of British industry, surpass ours."

"France is to-day producing three times as many 155 millimetre (6-inch) shells as the quantity asked for in June, 1915, and of which the manufacture then seemed impossible."

"We hope to multiply by five this amount of production which sixteen months ago appeared to be too audacious."

"The task is well begun, but we are not at the end of our effort. We know that Germany means to develop her machinery, and is looking for machines, tools, and factories, and is directing all her forces to factories of war."

"We must continue our efforts and surpass the present programme, and prepare new ones."

"Another effort must be made in the department of metallurgy, for which we depend on America, who sends us every month our complement of steel for the production of shells. Some time ago ships were being torpedoed, and vessels laden with steel were unable to sail."

"If such incidents were of frequent occurrence and if the deliveries of steel from America became rare we have supplies and production of steel with which we could continue the struggle for some time, and the English might make an effort to supplement them; but we still depend on neutral nations, and we must constantly diminish the inequality between our resources and our needs."

"That is our task to-day. We ask our steelworkers to make a fresh effort and to release us from dependence on others."

Speaking of the industrial and commercial renaissance of France, M. Thomas advised that the efforts of the nation should not be dispersed, and said: "We are preparing for the work of to-morrow, but do not let us disperse our forces, which must all, without exception, be devoted to the work of national defence."

RAJAH'S COLLEGE LECTURERFinds New Vigour and Vitality in
DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS.

Mr. P. Jagannadhaswami, B.A., Lecturer at the Rajah's College, Parlakinedi, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency, writes:—"I have used many preparations said to be nerve restoratives and power-givers, but have never found anything to equal Dr. Cassell's Tablets. I first tried these tablets on the recommendation of the Principal of the College to the staff of which I belong, and finding them so effective as restoratives have used them ever since when in need of a brace-up. They have a splendid effect on the nerves and digestion, and enable me to carry on my duties as a Lecturer without feeling the strain on my energies that formerly I did. I have recommended Dr. Cassell's Tablets as a nerve tonic to friends of mine and they too have benefited. I hope that others who feel run down or weak from any cause will also make use of this excellent preparation."

Such a letter as this from a man of the standing of Mr. Jagannadhaswami is convincing proof that Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of priceless value to all who are debilitated in nerve or body. They are the surest remedy for vital exhaustion, nervous breakdown, neurasthenia, wasting disease, stomach disorder, kidney weakness, sleeplessness, anaemia, heat lassitude, and for the prevention of fevers and dysentery. Prices As. 14 and Rs. 22. From Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India, Burma, and Ceylon. On receipt of As. 12, Free Sample will be sent by the Sole Agents for India, J. C. Murray and Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 303, Bombay.

Means to Increase your Business.*Let your business be advertised and let your customers know that they get a new year's presentation article from you, which you may have from us at moderate rate to increase your business.***Calendars.***This is the most useful article to decorate the wall of your office or house.***Diary Books.***This is the article to remind you of your business several times a day.***Blotting Pads or Books.***This is the beautiful novelty for table to keep your advertisement before the eyes of your customers.*

The work of all these presentation articles is commenced. So, please visit our office, select the samples and register your orders and let your business be advertised in the public by means of new year's presentation.

The Crown Electric Printing Works.

Samples will be sent per V. P. P. to the Mofussil customers.

General printers and advertising articles manufacturers, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: No. 2730.
Telegrams: "Crown Press."**THE KEEN APPRECIATION**

With which Vafiadis' Cigarettes are regarded by all throughout India, Burmah and all other parts of the world is unique in the history of Cigarette making.

OUR LEADING BRANDS.

The discriminating smoker can never do without them but must arrange to get them even on his way Home, he will have them at home and everywhere, simply because they are the best

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & CO

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, and LONDON.

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes

Patented by Dr. L. M. Mallick, A. M.D.

Simple mechanism, Any parts separately available.



Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prizes obtained.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35

Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker, 29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.

Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.
HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Afdal Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized by eGangotri assistance from the

DUNLOP: So you are off on Voluntary War Work again?

FAIR MOTORIST: Yes, there's another batch of convalescents to be moved out of hospital to-day.

DUNLOP: Glad you are using Dunlops then, they are less likely to give you trouble than any other tyre and that means a great deal, doesn't it?

FAIR MOTORIST: Rather!!

Motor-car owners have carried over one million wounded sailors and soldiers up to date from trains to hospitals or between hospitals, thus saving the Government trouble and money.—

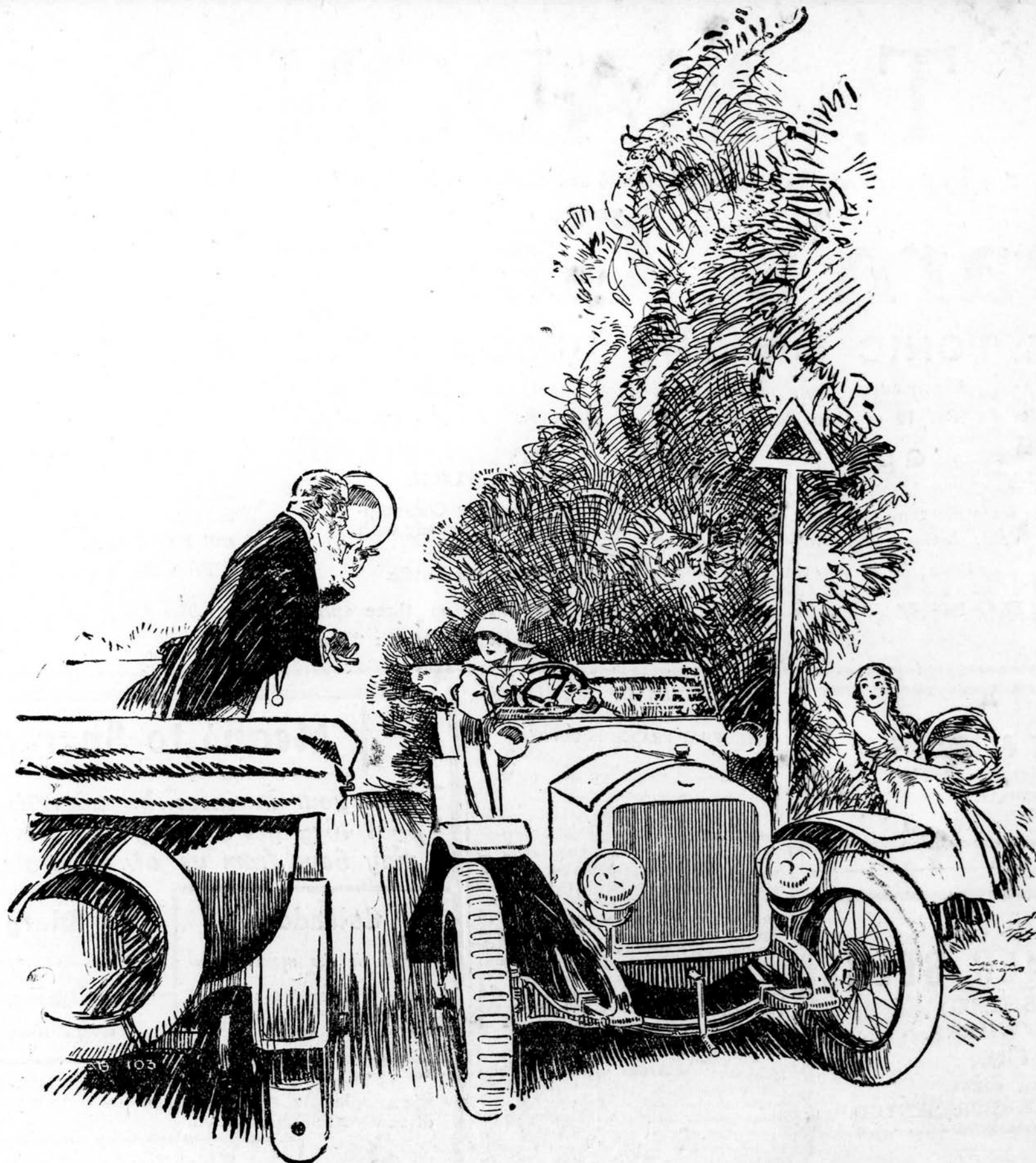
(Evidence from the Royal Automobile Associated Club's Report.)

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.—Elphinstone Circle.
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.—New Queen's Road.
A. HYLAND, Esqr.—Hughes Road.
MAHABLESWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd.—Hummum St.
THE MOTOR EQUIPMENT Co., AND
THE PETROL SUPPLYING Co.—Lamington Road, Bombay.



THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL
Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Meadows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the benefit of a FREE CONSULTATION to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. **KRYPTOK**, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white as well as different MEDICALLY TINTED Lenses.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH **Kadi** NO MORE ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from grateful patients open to inspection. Rs 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS. A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS CORNEAL ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it As. 8 only.

GUNG. Cures acute cases without CO-PAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 3 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR
D. SPECIFIC CO.
Meadows Street, Bombay.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes Re. 1 and As. 12.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109 Frere Road, BOMBAY

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when
IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency
The Governor.

Highest Awards
wherever Exhibited
(13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks
IN INDIA
Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER
OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS,

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their
experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe
competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director
General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

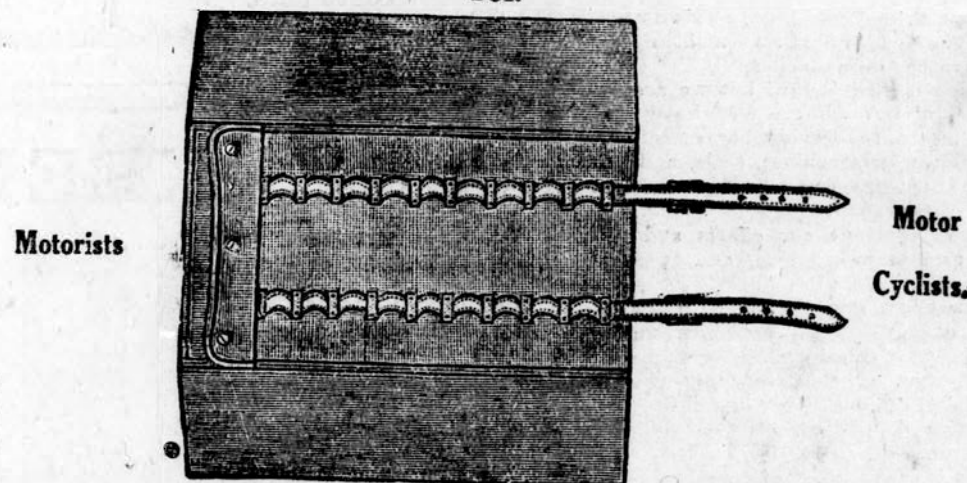
recently supplied to Government to replace other
maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

EMERGENCY CASE FOR



Tan Cowhide Leather Case with full width pocket at bottom, adjustable leather strap over
partments for instruments and with flaps on both sides. Easily rolled up in a small roll
SUTOR & Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, SION, BOMBAY.

GLUTEN BREAD AND GLUTEN PRODUCTS

for Invalids, Diabetics and Stout Persons.

Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8
and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.
Soup Paste (Gluten) assorted in packets, As. 12.
Gluten Biscuits Bette, per box Rs. 2-12.
Grisoline (long sticks) of Gluten Bread, per box Rs. 3-12.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM:

MONGINI BROTHERS.
62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SEISHINTAN

assists digestion and helps you keep healthy and fit
for the day's work.

AGENTS WANTED.

Sole Agents for India:

SEISHINTAN DEPOT.

MORARJI MARKET, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TINMAKER.



All sorts of Tins for Tea, Coffee, Butter,
Cigarettes, Flour, Color, Jam, Grease, Dub-
lin, Oil, etc., etc., and Doffing Cans, Oil
Cans, Card Cans, Weft Cans for Mills and
every other sort of Tin Works made and
supplied at moderate rates. Local and Up-
country orders promptly supplied.

Neat work and satisfaction guaranteed. Steel Trunk making is
our speciality.

SHAIKALLI SULEMANJI,

33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD, NEAR MUMBADEVI,
BOMBAY No. 3.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS

ATANK NIGRAH
PILLS
32
at a Re. 1.

IS A HOUSE-HOLD
WORD

WHEN
IN NEED OF A
TONIC TRAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

lost vigour, lost memory, and lost
interest in life is often traceable to
illness or excesses at some time of life
which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's Ner-Vigor

An organic acid glyco-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive
phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed
into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by
a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.